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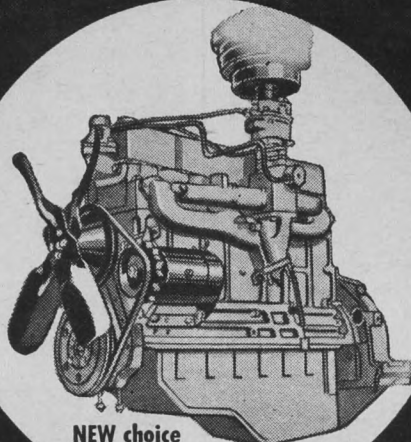
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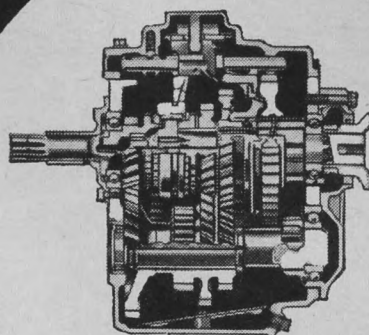
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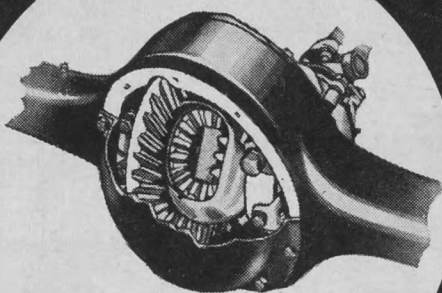
EVERYWHERE
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IT'S **NEW**



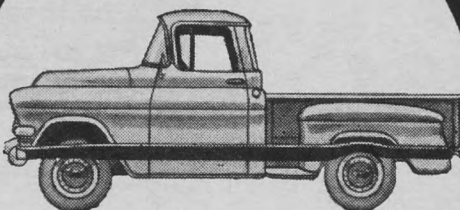
NEW choice
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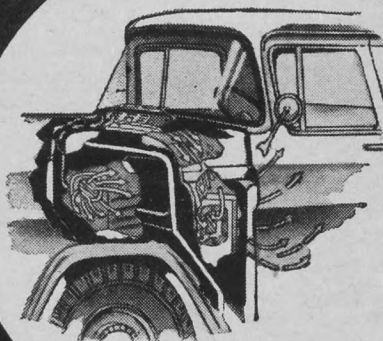
NEW range of
Standard and Hydra-Matic
Transmissions



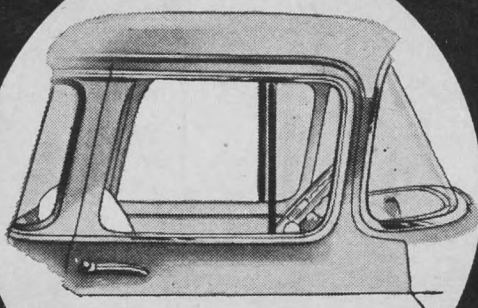
NEW, greater range
of rear axles



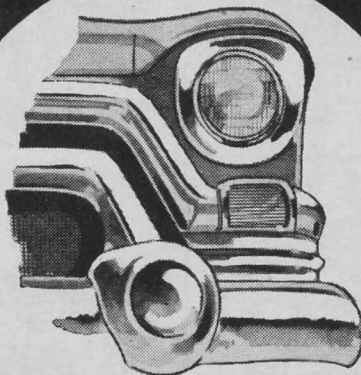
NEW, tougher
full-length frames



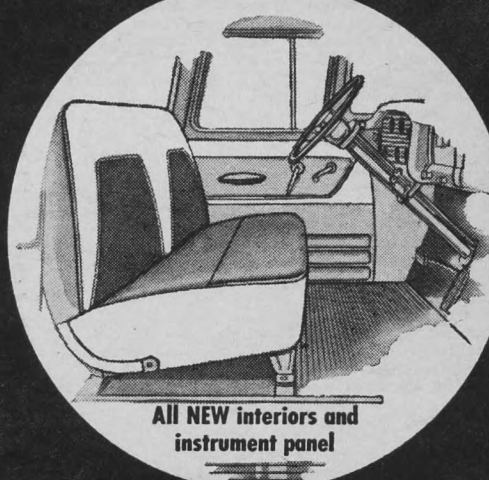
NEW, high level full-flow
heating system



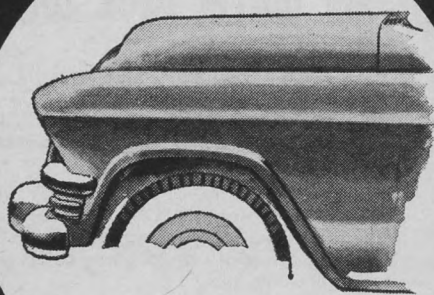
NEW panoramic vision



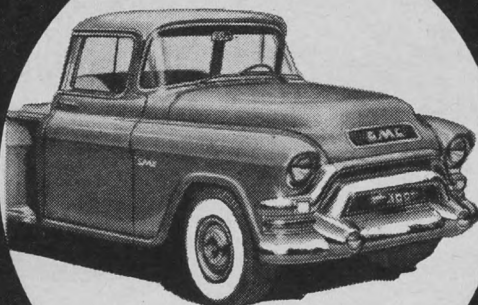
NEW front end styling



All NEW interiors and
instrument panel



NEW full-sweep fender
and hood design



The all NEW GMC Trucks
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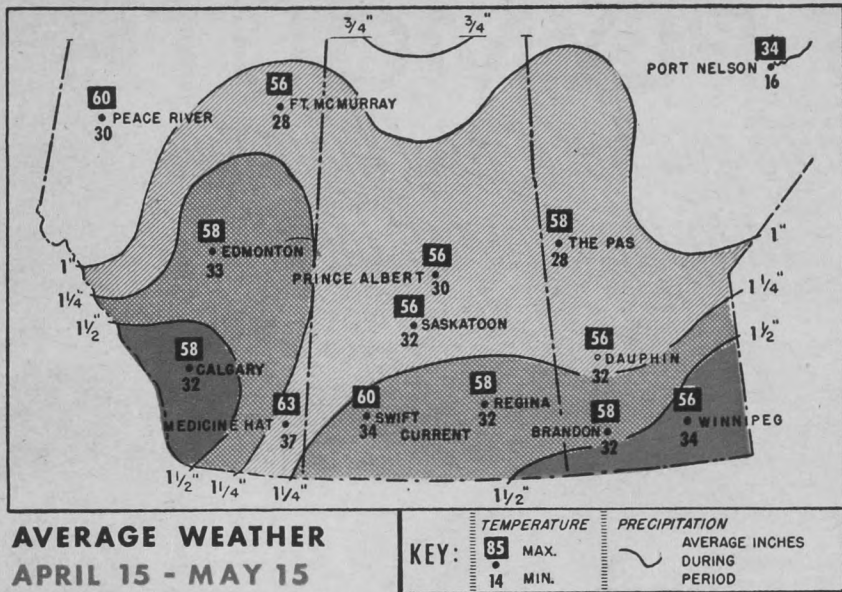


Prairie Weather

Prepared by DR. IRVING P. KRICK and Staff
for

THE *Country*
GUIDE

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)



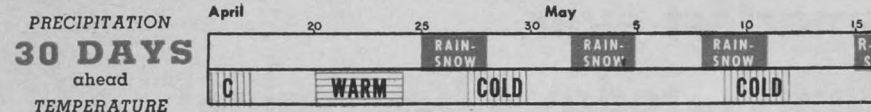
Alberta

In general, Alberta temperatures during the next 30 days will average somewhat colder than normal. Only in the southwestern portion of the province are near normal averages likely to be recorded. Zero degree readings and below are expected to be common during the mid-April cold spell, with below-freezing temperatures accompanying the cold from May 9 to 12.

Precipitation totals will be less than normal in southern Alberta areas, but

in the more northerly sections of the province, about normal amounts can be anticipated.

Tillage operations will become quite general in the southwest, and seeding of spring grains and forage grasses and legumes will be on schedule. Prospects are less favorable in northern and eastern portions of the province. Cold and slowly drying fields will retard seedbed preparation and planting, although not to the same extent expected in Saskatchewan and Manitoba.



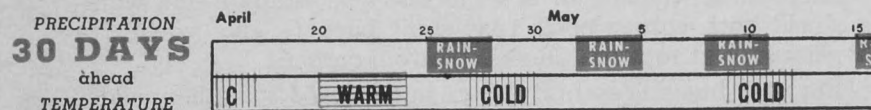
Saskatchewan

Colder weather than usual is in prospect for Saskatchewan during the mid-April to mid-May period. Largest temperature departures from normal are expected in the easternmost sections of the province. An interval of warm weather is anticipated for several days around April 22, with afternoon temperature readings in the low and middle sixties. Freezing weather, however, will occur during all of the indicated cold spells.

Although late April and early May will bring frequent precipitation

periods to Saskatchewan, rainfall and snowfall totals are not likely to be excessive. The April 25-28 interval will offer the best chance for significant amounts.

Subnormal temperatures and accompanying snow will necessitate more frequent use of protective measures for newborn calves and lambs, than is customary. Spring tillage operations will be delayed due to cold and wet field conditions. Planting and early growth of spring grains and other hardy crops will be retarded. Fall rye will lag behind normal seasonal development.

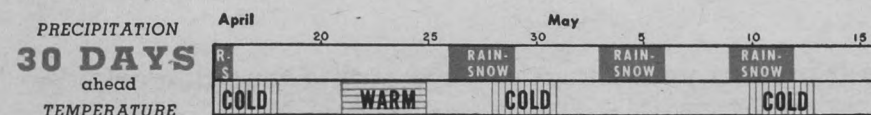


Manitoba

Three important cold spells are in prospect during mid-April to mid-May. As a result, Manitoba farmers and ranchers can expect temperatures to average below normal for the period. The warmest weather is likely to prevail for a period of several days around April 23, with afternoon temperatures reaching the low or middle sixties.

The occurrence of rain and snow will be rather frequent during the next 30 days, but precipitation amounts are not expected to be excessive. Totals will be slightly below the average.

Cold weather and slowly drying fields will impede tillage operations, and retard planting and early growth of spring grains. Newborn calves will require more frequent protection than is customary due to inclement weather.



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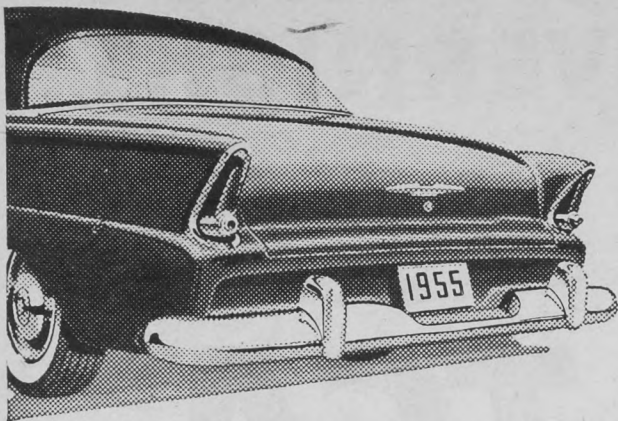
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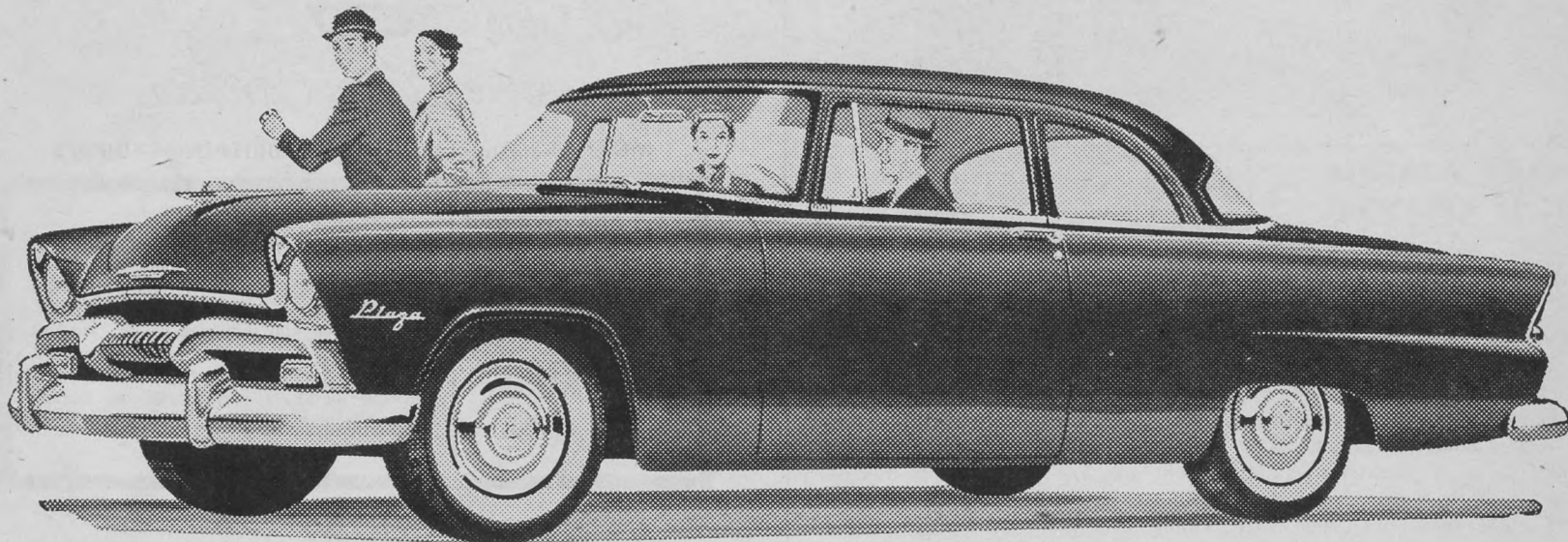
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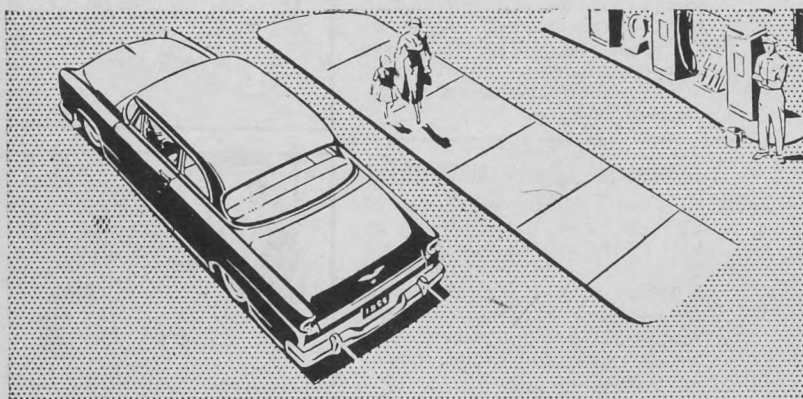
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in the long run!

New carburetion in the thrifty Plymouth PowerFlow Six engine makes your fuel last longer... ensures more power under all driving conditions. Rugged construction means long engine life and low maintenance costs, too. Under the Plymouth beauty, you will find solid value.

Manufactured in Canada by
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Wherever you go, you see more and more new '55 Plymouths! Whenever one cruises by, you notice people glance admiringly at its impressive new length and brilliant new beauty! Already it has influenced the entire industry's stylists.

Modern as tomorrow! Everyone likes the look of action that is in each rakish angle, from hooded headlights to boldly slanted taillights. The sleek new Plymouth silhouette is so long and low—more than ten inches longer this year and barely five feet from roof to road.

A dream to drive! Motorists everywhere are applauding the increased visibility you get through the big New Horizon swept-back windshield. It's the first *true* wrap-around windshield with corner posts that slant back to give you extra glass area at top, as well as at bottom corners.

For road-hugging stability, Plymouth for '55 is actually wider than it is high—front tires are spaced wider apart, rear springs are wider, too.

Livelier power! You'll hear many comments on the added horsepower provided this year in the new high-performance PowerFlow Six engine of the Plaza Club Sedan shown above. Plymouth also has new V-8's for flashing performance.

Yet, with all its beauty, bigness, and extra-quality features, thrifty buyers have been pleased to discover that Plymouth is *priced with the lowest!* Look it over... check its value... and you'll see why the big swing is to Plymouth this year!

Plymouth is the car to measure against this year... see it now at your Chrysler-Plymouth-Fargo dealer's!

THE Canadian Federation of Agriculture, at its annual meeting in Edmonton, approved a statement of Federation policy with respect to price supports for farm products, and producer marketing boards. This statement grew out of a decision by the annual meeting held in Victoria two years ago, to develop a policy statement dealing with all principal matters relating to Canadian agricultural problems. A policy committee was set up at the next semi-annual meeting, and it was a report from this committee, first given to the directors of the Federation for consideration last November, which was finally discussed at Edmonton. The committee has still to report on other matters such as farm credit, co-operation, international trade, immigration, radio and television, agricultural education, research, and extension.

Price supports for farm products are of comparatively recent origin in Canada. During the thirties there were some forms of price support for a few products, but these were very definitely measures taken in the face of widespread disaster. This was true both of the wheat stabilization program undertaken in the early thirties, and of the large-scale livestock marketing program operated in the face of rapidly diminishing, or non-existent, feed supplies.

Actually, it was not until the beginning of World War II that price supports entered definitely into the agricultural picture. Even then, these were not normal price supports, but wartime subsidies. It was not until 1944 that the Agricultural Prices Support Act was passed by Parliament, to protect farm prices during the transition period between war and the peace that was hoped for. The Act was not put into operation until 1946, but it was based on the principle of maintaining a fair relationship between the cost of commodities and services farmers must buy, and the prices they receive for the products they sell. This Act is administered by the Minister of Agriculture, through the Agricultural Prices Support Board. Its cost to the Canadian taxpayer has been relatively small, except for the catastrophe brought about in 1952 by the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Saskatchewan. The cost of the slaughter and emergency livestock marketing program forced on the government by this occurrence, was about five times the cost of normal price supports under the Act, up to the end of March, 1954.

Most member bodies of the Federation have complaints about the operation of the Agricultural Prices Support Act. Generally speaking, there is no serious complaint about the actual operations of the Board. Complaints have to do, rather, with the fact that such support prices as are established are not announced, as a rule, far enough in advance to give farmers an opportunity to make any needful adjustments in their annual production programs. Nor is there any known basis for the establishment of support prices. In short, there is too much uncertainty with the working of the Act to lend the desirable amount of stability to farming operations.

THERE are those among farmers who do not believe that farm prices should be supported by governments at any level. Others argue for supports at 100 per cent of "parity"; and there are some who believe they should be supported, but only at disaster levels. Today, however, none of these views is held by the majority of farmers, or by society in general, acting through the government and Parliament. Since World War I, the view has been slowly developing, not only in Canada and the United States, but in most of the countries of the Western world, that a price support policy for agriculture is right and just, not only from the point of view of the farmer, but of society at large. This means that support prices for agriculture should not merely stave off disaster, but should take into account the many natural hazards the farmer must face, as well

as the extreme fluctuations in prices which farm products often experience on the open market. In this view, a support price helps to stabilize the agricultural industry, and the general economy of the country as well.

For the most part, then, the problem today is not whether there should, or should not, be government support prices for at least some of the major farm products, but the level at which they should be established, with due regard for the interests of both the producer and the consumer.

Canadians live next door to a big, wealthy, heavily populated country. The United States could afford to experiment, and did experiment, in the field of farm support prices. It could afford to run the risk of taking very heavy losses, as a result of doing so. Present U.S. farm policy goes back to about 1922. It was not until 1938, however, that the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which has set the course for U.S. farm price supports since that time,

Also, it wants support prices to go wholly to the producer, even where it might be most practicable to conduct support operations at the processing, or wholesale, level.

WHEREVER a pricing formula is used for this purpose, it must have a *base period*. Such a period, to be satisfactory, must be one during which prices of farm products and the cost of goods and services farmers must buy were in fairly satisfactory relationship. The Federation believes that the period 1925-29 was such a period; and these five years, therefore, become the starting point in developing any formula that might eventually be used to arrive at suitable basic, or parity, prices.

When the basic price for a commodity has been calculated, the next question is: At what level should the actual support price for wheat be placed? The Federation proposes that the major farm products should not be supported at any level higher than 85 per cent of parity, nor at any level lower than 65 per cent of parity. In other words, a range of 20 per cent is recommended, as a means of securing the degree of flexibility necessary to permit demand to operate through market prices, and of encouraging the necessary year-to-year adjustments in the production of individual commodities. This flexibility, too, the Federation believes, would enable the government, through the Minister of Agriculture, to announce price support for individual products that would be high enough to encourage reasonably efficient producers to go on producing them. Support prices themselves should not be sufficiently

high to induce farmers to produce more of a product than they are producing already. The incentive should come from other factors, such as the prospect of a good market, or the opinion of the farmer that he could use his land, machinery and labor to better advantage, by producing one product than another.

It is in connection with this proposal for flexibility in price supports that the Federation attempted to learn from the experience of the United States. The large surpluses which have accumulated in that country are substantially due to the high, fixed, price supports for major farm commodities, which have characterized U.S. farm support-price policy since 1938. Support prices at 90 per cent of parity, and in a few cases 100 per cent of parity, have really provided incentive prices. The government support prices have themselves been profitable prices, so much so that farmers have delivered immense quantities of farm products to the government, which, by law, guaranteed higher than market prices. The Federation does not want to see a similar situation develop in Canada.

Even flexibility may carry with it something of a delusion. Legislators, especially governments, are likely to recognize that most pressure from producer groups will tend to concentrate on the top of the range. Unless resisted, this would tend to decrease the amount of flexibility provided in legislation, even to the extent of creating a semi-rigidity where none was intended. The critical point in any range of flexibility, therefore, is the high point, which must not be too high if surpluses are to be avoided.

THE second recommendation made by the Federation in its annual presentation to the cabinet, had to do with producer marketing boards. The Federation stands for the principle of self-help by producers, as much as it opposes incentive support prices. Consequently, it believes strongly in farm co-operative organizations. These have been almost entirely voluntary groups, and for about 50 years, but more especially during the last 20, they have been organized throughout Canada in very large numbers, to serve a wide (Please turn to page 40)

C. F. A. Policy Statement

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture issues a policy statement on price supports and producer marketing boards

by H. S. FRY

was passed by the Congress. There have been several shifts in policy during the intervening period, but none in the general objective of the government. Canada is a beneficiary of the U.S. experience in this field; and the C.F.A. feels that we can and should be guided by that experience.

Today, the United States has approximately \$7 billion invested in farm products, which the government has taken over, or agreed to take over, in support of farm prices. It is worth noting that U.S. farm prices have been held substantially above world price levels, and that more than half of the cash farm income received by United States farmers is not price supported.

The amount of money the United States has tied up in price-supported farm products represents a very large sum. Many people believe that the whole U.S. farm support program must be unsound, because of the surpluses. It is perhaps fairer to say that support prices on major products were kept too high, and actually became incentive prices, which encouraged farmers to produce more of some products than the market could absorb. But of this more later.

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture advocates the establishment of support levels for some major Canadian farm products, by means of a statistical formula, which would be embodied in support price legislation. It contends that such legislation should require support prices for certain key farm commodities—wheat, oats, barley, corn for grain, cheese, butter, concentrated milk products, eggs, and bacon hogs. It should be added that though the formula proposal was accepted by a considerable majority of C.F.A. member bodies, the decision was not unanimous, either as to the type of formula, the use to be made of it, or as to whether it should be incorporated into legislation.

The Federation believes that support prices should not be incentive prices. It will urge that support prices for products other than those named above, should be available from time to time, as needed, and should be applied at the discretion of the Minister of Agriculture, who would, of course, be responsible to the Cabinet and to Parliament.



Top: The farm jeep is used to check an electric fence. Above, left: Mr. and Mrs. Peetoom do their homework, and study farm costs as revealed by the graphs covering all operations. Above, right: Cows are brought in for milking only in winter; here the cans are being taken to the cows—in the rain.

Dutch Farm and Intensive Dairying

IT has been said over and over again that to be a successful farmer a man must be able to turn his hand to carpentry, mechanics, veterinary practice and bookkeeping. And, the cynic may add, have a lot of luck.

Perhaps, in land-hungry Holland, Franz Peetoom has had a certain amount of good fortune in acquiring a farm. But in just three years of operation he has cut, to the last iota, any chance of failure among his enterprises. While keeping up with all the normal tasks required from a man of the soil, he has carried the business of a few jottings in the old farm ledger a good many steps further. If he offered the same services to any other enterprise he could call himself something of a combined economist, efficiency expert and trouble shooter.

Even in Holland, where intensive farming is a byword, Mr. Peetoom is unique. For each of the years he has been farming he knows the amount of grazing, in cow-days and sheep-days, to which each of his fields has been subjected. He knows the exact amount of fertilizer, both of the barnyard and commercial variety, with which each field has been treated. He knows to the last guilder what his farm is producing per hectare and exactly what his production costs are, per hectare.

And if he hasn't the figures at his finger-tips, he can find them in a minute, on a series of neat graphs which are laboriously inked in during the evenings.

The Peetoom farm is a good answer for anyone in search of a typical Dutch dairy operation—intensive and with every aspect carefully controlled.

THE entire holding, which Mr. Peetoom rents from his mother-in-law, comprises only 15 hectares—about 37 acres. It is divided into 14 neat dike-divided parcels—all of them seeded down to permanent grass-legume mixtures. Without a cash field crop in the picture, Mr. Peetoom realizes his total income from milk, meat and wool, with milk making up about two-thirds of the total.

Twenty-one black and white Holland Freisian cows make up the milking herd, and there are normally a dozen or so yearlings and calves on the farm. However, except for replacement heifers,

This 37-acre farm in Holland carries 21 milking cows plus followers and 20 sheep, and produces 7,000 pounds of milk per acre

by PETER HENDRY

most of the young calves are sold for veal when about two weeks old. The practice of artificial insemination has largely blanketed tiny Holland, and as is the case on most dairy farms, there was no bull in the Peetoom herd.

Dutch agriculture, however, has noted one inherent danger in widespread artificial insemination. While it has done much to improve the standards in a great majority of the herds, it has been held responsible for lowering the general quality of an exceptionally good herd in cases where not sufficient attention was paid to pedigree. Last summer Mr. Peetoom was discussing with his local agricultural adviser the wisdom and economics of having his own herd sire, but in the meantime he was paying close attention to the bulls used by the local A.I. station.



House, barn and hay shed are all in one, but look like this from the road.

All the milk produced is sold in the fluid state to a nearby co-operative. There is twice-a-day milking—by hand—and, oddly enough, twice a day delivery to the dairy.

In the three years since he took over the farm, Mr. Peetoom had succeeded in upping the total production of the herd by 50 per cent. In 1950, the output from the farm was 70,000 litres. By 1953 it had climbed to 105,000 litres. The herd had built up the exceptional average production per cow of 5,374 kilograms per year—better than 11,800 pounds. The butterfat test averaged 3.67 per cent.

THIS record has been achieved by careful replacement of the older cows in the herd, good pasture management and balancing of winter rations. There are other little items of management that could only come under the head of a dairyman's intuitiveness. Mr. Peetoom has found that he could step up production measurably by having cows drop their calves a month or so earlier in the spring. When he took over the herd the cows were freshening in May. Experience has taught him to arrange the breeding schedule so that calves come in March or April. The reason: by the latter method he gets two "flushes" of milk instead of one. There is the normal heavy flow which follows calving, which is succeeded by a new one when the cows go on green pasture in May. Formerly, these two factors coincided.

In a normal year Mr. Peetoom has his cows on grass from May to October and during that time the cows are always milked in the field. A strict grazing rotation is followed and the milking herd is normally kept on one field only three or four days before being moved to the next.

The entire story of Mr. Peetoom's fields and of his cows is charted on a neat succession of graphs. These show the yearly record of what each field received in the way of manure and commercial fertilizer, and what it yielded in terms of grazing and hay. Neat, colored squares represent the various types of fertilizers, and black squares show the amount of grazing by cattle and young stock.

(Please turn to page 44)

The Surplus Merry-Go-Round

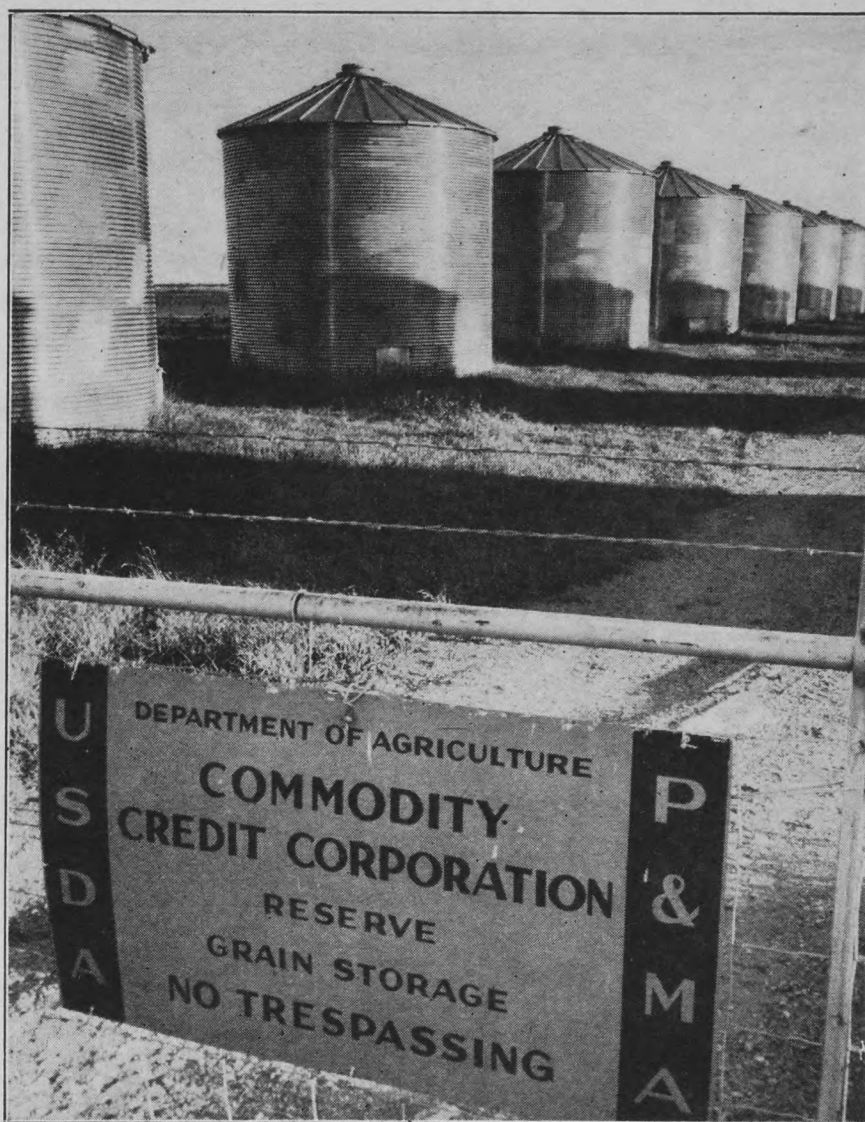
BAD dreams and overeating generally go hand in hand, but one of the biggest nightmares of the western world stems from the fact that its people can't eat as much as they produce. More grain, livestock, dairy, and other commodities are streaming in off the farms than can be consumed at home or sold abroad. In the United States particularly, holdings of many farm products are so great that any policy of reckless selling would completely demoralize world trade. Many nations with agricultural surpluses to export see the ominous beginnings of such a policy in the present U.S. surplus disposal program—a sudden flooding of world markets under a power head of over seven billion dollars' worth of excess farm commodities!

At first glance, there's plenty of reason for these fears. Surplus agricultural products sold or given away by the United States last year were valued at one-and-a-half billion dollars, and another billion dollars' worth is scheduled to go the same way under President Eisenhower's new surplus disposal program. Although this is supposed to be doled out over the next three years, there's strong evidence that the flow won't be so restrained—almost one-third of the new allotment has been disposed of already, and the remainder is expected to go by the end of the year. Two-and-a-half billion dollars in two years—equal to ten per cent of the annual total of all Canadian goods and services produced!

In essence, the President's new program calls for \$700 million in surpluses to be offered for sale by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), plus \$300 million worth to be given away under the Foreign Operations Administration (FOA). Sales are handled by the U.S.D.A., while FOA handles the donations. The latter has an additional disposal scheme which requires that it spend \$350 million to purchase surplus agricultural products. Of the amount spent by FOA so far, 50 per cent has been used to buy cotton, 30 per cent for grains, and 15 per cent for fats and oils. Under President Eisenhower's plan, the amount of surplus farm goods disposed of in sales and negotiations to date has included 43 per cent in grains, 28 per cent in cotton, and 14 per cent in tobacco.

BUT the touchiest farm product in international trade circles is butter. When the U.S.D.A. announced last January that ten million pounds of it would be thrown on the market for competitive bidding, the storm of protest from other surplus nations made hurricane "Hazel" look like a balmy breeze.

The question arises, if this isn't dumping, how bad does the case have to be to fulfill the meaning of the word? It all depends who's doing the dumping, or to use a politer word—disposal. Becoming increasingly sensitive to the charges of dumping, the U.S.D.A. officials hasten to explain they are "merely following normal marketing procedures." Australia's Sir Arthur Fadden, speaking at the annual



Grain storage reserve of the Commodity Credit Corporation in North Dakota.

Surplus farm production is a mounting headache which threatens a free-for-all in world trade

by C. V. FAULKNER

meeting of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, took a less charitable view of these procedures when he mentioned "the ugly spectre of subsidized exports," and "bargain basement sales abroad." Haunted by the same spectre, Canada, New Zealand, and the Netherlands saw the release of these butter surpluses as a crippling, or even fatal blow to negotiations for a new General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). No one could deny that the ten million pounds released over a period of five weeks, had a noticeable effect on world prices for it represented about ten per cent of the average international butter sales.

"But," say U.S. officials, and with some justification, "why should our country alone be denied access to the world butter market?"

By whatever name the new disposal measures are called, the U.S. has used them to good effect in the sale of barley, cottonseed, and linseed oil, including flaxseed, from which the oil is made. Say independent Washington observers, only the size and importance of Canada's wheat production makes dumping of that commodity less feasible for the American government.

For this blessing we can thank our northern clime which favors the growth of high-protein, hard red

spring wheat, plus a grading and handling system that makes ours the only wheat in the world buyers will purchase "sight unseen." However, many potential buyers are financially unable to be choosy about the quality of their wheat, with the result that Canadian Wheat Board officials don't sleep quite as soundly as they would if America's \$1,760 million worth of surplus wheat didn't exist. But ignoring this threat, there are still a few disturbing thoughts to be gleaned from the methods used by the U.S.D.A. in disposing of other products.

THE CCC's recent sale of surplus flaxseed is as good an example as any. Although this product sold at the world price of \$2.27 a bushel (a new low in postwar prices), the maneuvering to get it down to those levels smacked of the bad old "bear" tactics of Wall Street. It went something like this: Last year the CCC announced plans to unload its stocks of linseed oil in world markets on the pretext that it represented "an old deteriorated crop." Actually the deal involved about 350 million pounds in storage from 1948 stocks, and another 150 million pounds of fresh supplies. This pouring of oil on untroubled waters caused the world price of 12 cents a pound to slip down to six cents. At this price,

buyers snapped the stuff up right and left; as a result, there was little demand for the raw material, flaxseed, so its price dropped too.

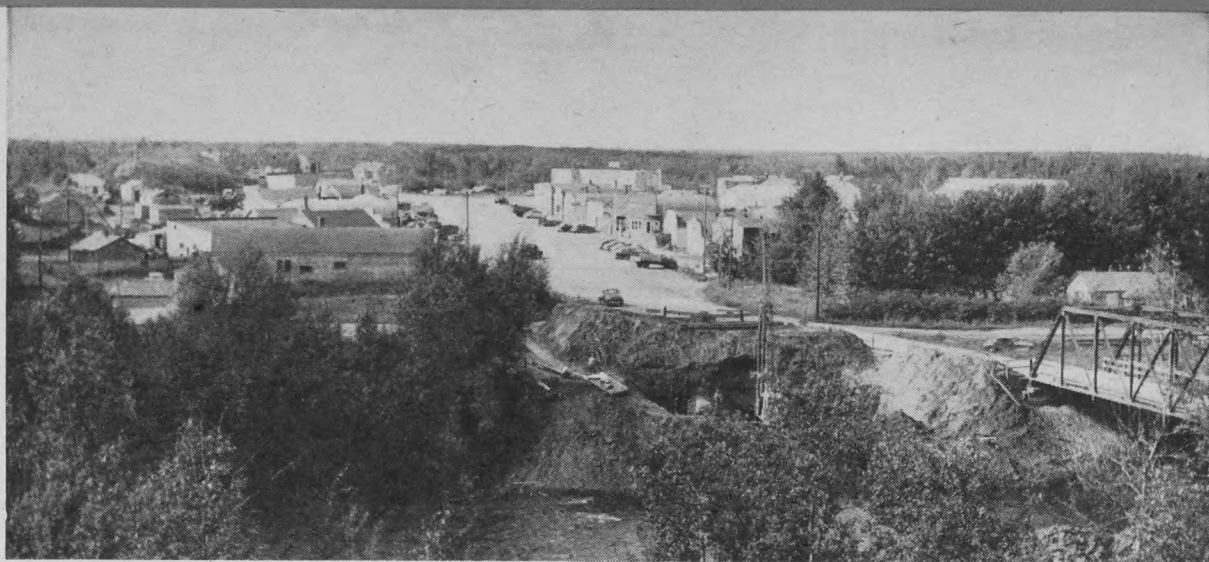
Now the stage was set, and the CCC prepared for the final act. Suddenly "discovering" that the flaxseed price was at a record low, they blandly disposed of five million bushels (almost equal to Canada's entire export crop) at that regular "world price." Said one Canadian official, "the worst case of dumping I have ever seen," and this view was supported by some Democrats within the U.S. House. Far from being a deteriorated crop, experts pointed out, the linseed oil had been stored long enough for the sediment to settle, so that it was really a better than average product.

BUT to return to the most colorful villain in the surplus nightmare—the mounting supplies of butter. United States stocks are so enormous (264 million pounds) they're a constant source of worry to farmers and farm officials on three continents. The chilling possibility that they might be liquidated, or even reduced, by a widespread selling spree weighs heavily on the future of world markets. Most of the dairy countries (Denmark is an exception) operate some system of price stabilization for milk and milk products, which apparently has the unhappy effect of encouraging production and discouraging home consumption. The simple fact of the matter is the world produces too much butter, and, to date, no one has discovered a simple answer.

U.S. warehouses are glutted to a point where butter storage space will soon be exhausted. That country produces more, and consumes less butter per capita than most of the nations of the world. In one year the average American eats 8.6 pounds of butter, as compared to the 44 pounds for a New Zealander, or the 40 pounds consumed by the average Irishman. Australians, Canadians, Belgians, and Swedes average some 25 pounds per capita, while Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, and Danes, only about 13 pounds. The Netherlands consumes about as little as the United States, although the former is also a butter surplus country.

The U.S. government buys butter from American dairymen for about 58½ cents a pound. Naturally the farmers won't sell their product for less on the consumer market, nor will they limit production as long as their government will buy all they produce. In retaliation, the American consumer buys margarine (1.3 billion pounds in 1953), while his government tries to sell butter abroad for 41 cents, or more recently, for any price it can get. The balance is charged to the consumer's account by way of increased taxes, so that he eats margarine but pays for butter. To jumble an old saying, "he doesn't eat his cake and doesn't have it too." If this seems a rather ridiculous state of affairs, remember that we've got ourselves into the same jumble. We also have our government buy surplus butter, and

(Please turn to page 40)



This is Manning, 73 miles north of Grimshaw, Alta. Its 700 people serve an equal number of district farms.

Farmers' Town Down North



The northernmost fair in Alberta mirrors an enterprising community in a fast-developing area.

Built on Battle River, Manning, Alberta, serves a large district while it waits for a railroad

by LYN HARRINGTON

Photos by Richard Harrington



John D. Lambert is justifiably proud of his well-earned Master Farm Family Award, received in 1952.

A STOPPING-PLACE for the night was the origin of many a Canadian city. Somewhere you could stable the horses, get a meal and a night's lodging, and maybe something to take the chill out of your bones.

Well, times changed, and a store was more likely to be the cornerstone of a settlement. But Manning, Alberta, went back to the old idea. Not exactly by choice, but for reasons of policy.

It happened like this. The Mackenzie Highway, streaking north from Grimshaw, through northern Alberta to Great Slave Lake, passed through the fertile Battle River Valley. About five miles north of the river was the village of Notekiwin. A similar distance south was the village of North Star. Neither had a hotel with licensed premises. Both wanted one. The obvious—though unpopular—move was to build a hotel halfway between.

At least, that's what hotelman Pat Craig figured; and he had a vote to back him up. Just 73 miles north of Grimshaw, he bought an attractive quarter-section where the river curves, had it surveyed into town lots, and built his hotel on one corner, with a large gravelled parking space just off the highway. The parking space alone would attract customers in that land of heavy black gumbo. And he called his village site "Manning," after Alberta's popular Premier.

Neither Notekiwin nor North Star approved the location. The villagers protested, in many swinging bouts, the respective merits of the three villages. Snide remarks about "rats leaving sinking ships" were doubled-edged. "Refugees from Notekiwin" was a fighting phrase.

Hostility has dimmed, inevitably, for it was obvious to all that one good-sized center would serve the area better than several small ones. After all, these were no longer the horse-and-wagon days, when roads were little more than mudholes. Everyone can get to town by car or truck nowadays.

And everyone does. For Manning became the unquestioned center. Stores line the main streets. Implement dealers and service stations attract farmers for more than 100 miles around. Merchants drifted from the older villages to the new. Manning, a post-war baby, is a thriving youngster of nine years.

THE village grew quickly, after the hotel was opened in 1946. The incorporated village has levelled off at about 700 population within the limits, but it can count some 700 farmers in the immediate trading area, as well as a few lumbermen and the occasional tourist en route to Great Slave Lake.

Recently, Manning had an impressive list of public works on the agenda,—about \$1,000,000 worth, including home building. A large bridge has crossed the Notekiwin River—\$140,000 of provincial highway money for that. A separate school has put on a \$60,000 addition, and the public school will soon need one of \$100,000.

The village purchased the United Church Hospital down by the river, and borrowed money for \$150,000 worth of new hospital, one of 15 beds. They put in a filtering plant last fall to treat water from the Notekiwin River, along with a sewage disposal plant and extended water-mains, the bill

coming to \$124,000. Such public expenditures are proof that Manning has come to stay.

"Although the population has levelled off at 700, there's been a lot of home-building this past year," said Mayor Frank J. Dechant (pronounced Dek-ant). The 30-year-old mayor, an implement dealer formerly of North Star, served two years on the council before being elected mayor of Manning.

The phrase, "Manning and District" is coming into general use nowadays. Just the same, many tactful associations prefer the older term, "Battle River Valley."

Manning is a farmers' town, no getting around that. Apart from a couple of small sawmills, there is no payroll. Transient trade with tourists, or oil-exploration crews going north, does not amount to much. None of the latter is based at Manning, though considerable exploratory work still goes on near the border of the Northwest Territories.

"Being a farmers' town, you don't go in for Saturday night closing?"

"Oh, sure," said Mr. Dechant. "We close up early now—at 10 o'clock." Seeing our surprise, he explained, "Stores here used to stay open till midnight, or whenever the last dog went home. Took people a while to get used to early closing, but they don't mind it now."

We asked about the rumored railway, from Grimshaw north.

"We miss a lot of farmers' trade, because they have to truck their grain down to Grimshaw or Peace River. Well, you can't blame them for doing their shopping in the (Please turn to page 42)



Old Kap reluctantly involved in the training of his young family in the science of coon survival, resented his sons trailing his heels when the time came for the gang raids on cornfields and orchards. Yet his barnyard strategy became legendary in big-marsh country

BANDIT of the MARSH

by JOHN PATRICK GILLESE

DEEP in a coon cavern in Ontario's Six-Mile Marsh, the snug slumber of the grizzled, 35-pound boar raccoon was interrupted by a slow squealing—very like young pigs in pain. Climbing high to the forked opening of the ancient swamp oak, Old Kap squinted out at the marsh. Frozen tight the last time the king raccoon had prowled, the marsh woods dripped now in the bluish thaw of late February.

As his eyes adjusted themselves to the intense glare, the marsh bandit suddenly became aware of the cause of the squealing. There were five other raccoons ringed prettily about the base of the big oak—Black Eyes, his daintily masked mate of the previous season, along with four soot-cheeked miniatures of the stocky, ring-tailed raider himself.

After ten anything-but-dull years of prowling, thieving and dog-fighting about Six-Mile Marsh, Old Kap knew something like consternation. Never before had an abandoned lady raccoon been crafty enough to track the philandering Kap to the hide-away long ago reserved as a refuge against persistent hounds and nagging wives.

Not that Black Eyes was a nagger; she was too young for that. Indeed, there lay the cause of his present trouble. When Kap sighted her parading about the marsh the fall before, she had already repulsed several suitors—for it was not March, the usual mating month, nor had she attained the maturity of a two-year-old, the mating age for females. However, Kap had a way even with women; and like fifty per cent of female raccoons who mate from ten months onward—providing they find the perfect spouse—Black Eyes fell in love.

With a nature apparently as trusting as it was monogamous, she had seen in Kap all the desirable qualities of a faithful husband and father.

Kap, never the one to destroy such illusions harshly, returned her affection warmly, though seasons ago he had concluded, in the manner of gang-leading coons, that he was never destined to be tied down with family cares. Black Eyes, however, had not been as easily deserted as many of his previous mates, who became more and more preoccupied with raising their young and less and less interested in their husband's long absences. Not till the mass raids of fall and the fight-filled October nights, had Old Kap been able to slip away, his intentions ostensibly those of a battle-weary boar denning up for the winter.

It was now apparent to Old Kap that he had grossly underestimated little Black Eyes' native intelligence and devotion. And though he had earned himself a notorious reputation in the marsh country—(in a single night, on one of his worse rampages, he slaughtered 17 chickens, destroyed half an acre of corn and killed one hound in a brier patch)—it was not in Old Kap's rascally nature to be resentful or mean.

AT this bleak season, there were no frogs or birds, no eggs or sprouts—staples in raccoon diet—and, plainly, Black Eyes and the four young looked to Old Kap as a veteran rustler who knew all the tricks of coon folklore and had even added a few of his own.

At this doubtful descent, his family went into antics of ecstasy. Black Eyes nipped his nose lovingly. The four young set up a chorus of vocal welcomes, ranging from bird-like trills to joyous churring, punctuated here and there with falsetto growls. Quite overwhelmed, Old Kap growled roughly like a small bear—whose undersized cousin the raccoon is—to remind the foolish ones that life was not all nonsense, then slowly led the way into the swamp.

The marsh at this time was, truly, an almost lifeless void. After an hour's unsuccessful squirrel hunting, Kap thrust a long-fingered front paw shoulder-deep into a great grassy nest and brought forth two young bannertails. In other Februaries, these would have provided a snack for the ring-tailed king himself; this day, it still left two parents and two young raccoons more hungry than ever.

The obvious solution was to start everyone foraging for himself. Old Kap retreated from the dark spruce to settle seat-first in an open slough where the snow was stained dull-orange. In no time at all, a black-gloved hand snaked into the forlornly-fluttering grasses and snatched a suddenly squealing field mouse.

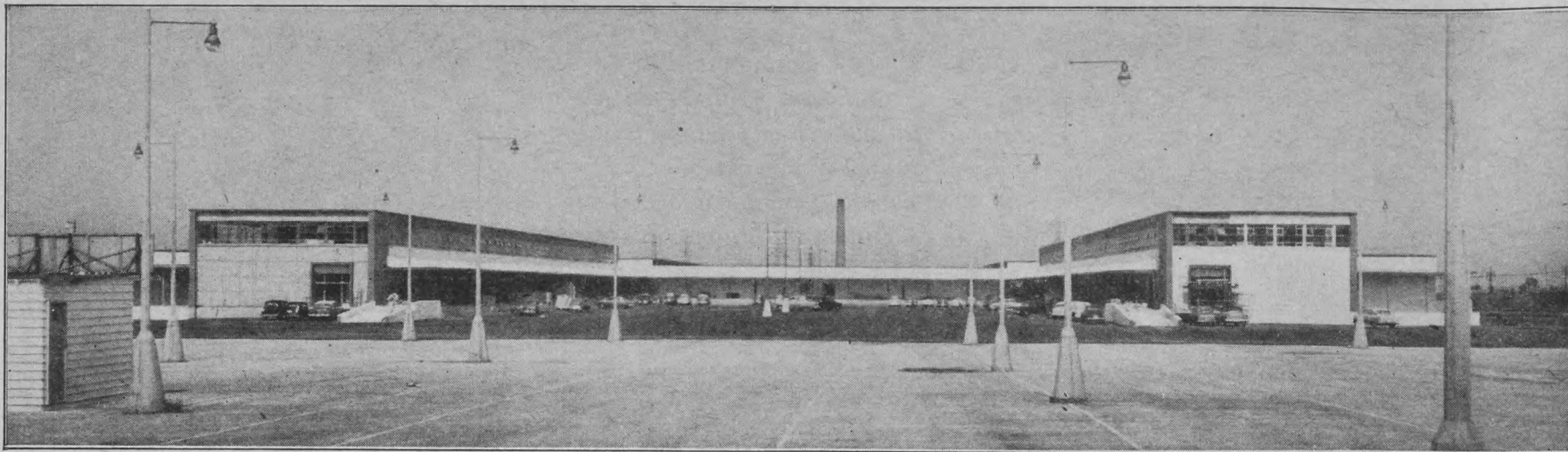
Black Eyes and the young raccoons, whistling like screech owls, bandy-legged toward him in complete adoration. Old Kap, who had long ago given up teaching anybody but himself, was dismayed. Plainly, the education of these four half-grown offspring would be

(Please turn to page 67)

Illustrated by Clarence Tilenius



The dog, disconcerted by the size of the raider, leaped back, not yet sure of his strategy.



Heart of the Toronto Food Terminal is this cluster of two 440-foot produce buildings connected by a 240-foot cold storage plant.

52-Acre Produce Market

Toronto's big, new, five-million-dollar market is away to a fast start

by ARTHUR D. STAUBITZ

THE Ontario Food Terminal is the tremendous new wholesale fruit and vegetable market on the western outskirts of Toronto. Its three main buildings sprawl like a rectangular-shaped "U", amid 52 acres of pavement and railway tracks. Each day, from before dawn till past noon, these acres teem with crawling trucks and shunting box-cars, while the Terminal does its \$170,000 worth of business. This is a rough average, for Toronto's produce Goliath, in operation for less than a year, is already doing well over \$50 million worth of buying and selling per annum.

The Terminal has become the price-barometer for home-grown fruit and vegetables, from the Lakehead to the Atlantic coast. "Last summer," asserts enthusiastic George Anspach, one of the supermarket's board members, "trucks as far away as Winnipeg brought in cauliflower and cabbage, and hauled fruit home. In fact, practically all produce going to the Thunder Bay area comes from the Terminal here."

Two hard facts keynote the whole set-up of the Ontario Food Terminal: (1) bigness of operation, and (2) efficiency-economy in the handling of goods. Both facts give extra dollars to the grower and extra savings to the consumer.

The 52-acre mart, including two produce buildings, each 440 feet long, a 240 by 200-foot cold

storage plant, eight acres of railway yards, and eight acres of farmer-truck-gardener market, cost close to five million dollars. It was all designed to cut down producers' and merchants' overhead costs. The result is that today, Canadians are getting a greater supply of home-grown food, in better condition than formerly, at surprisingly low prices.

TAKE the cold storage plant, for instance. In all North America, only this Ontario Terminal has a refrigeration building tied in with this type of market. This tie-in is responsible for substantial savings in transportation, wastage, and spoilage. Sixteen refrigerator cars at a time can be shunted right up to the platforms, which also serve pre-packaging and ripening units.

Other ingenious innovations cut down handling and shipping charges. Three dozen wholesale firms lease 42 stores in the produce buildings. Every one of these firms has direct access to loading-unloading railway accommodation. House tracks right to the buildings accommodate 32 cars: 180 freight cars at a time can stand in the Terminal yards.

There are loading docks for trucks at the back and front of every store, at truck-door height. Crates and boxes move up and down to storage basements on belt conveyors. Every store is heated and fluorescent-lighted. An incessant movement of trucks backing in and pulling out is carried on without tie-up or congestion.

Business handled in the farmers' and market-gardeners' section is big-time. The eight acres of pavement is marked out into parking and selling aisles. Four hundred trucks can be accommodated. At three in the morning, the first truck headlights turn in at the big gate and head for this area; and from then till dawn, literally hundreds of trucks roll into their stalls. By six o'clock, the selling aisles are open for business—with men wearing truckers' hats, fedoras, or hombergs jostling, joshing, arguing in English, French, Dutch, Italian, or Yiddish. Produce changes hands fast here, for rolls of bills and cheque-books mean the same thing in any language. By noon, most of the trucks have pulled out and are rolling homeward. For late-leavers, there is a coffee bar and a restaurant near the cold storage plant.

This is Canada's largest one-floor refrigeration plant—accommodating 720,000 cubic feet of green vegetables, B.C. apples, oranges, garlic, cheese and eggs. Eight huge lockers open off a central corridor, four on each side. Canute Matthiesen, plant manager, has much to do with keeping down food prices. "We've just bought extra-heavy-duty batteries for our electrically operated conveyors,"

he explains, "so they will operate for 11 hours continuously, without re-charging. Now we can be sure dead batteries won't slow down our work. Electricity is the only motive-power that won't spoil food with fumes."

HAVE you ever saved overhead by going upstairs to go downtown? That's what the hustling throngs do at the Terminal. Ordinarily, trips to banks and inspection offices take time at so much per hour, and are added on to food prices. Here, the banks and inspection offices are on the second floor of the produce buildings. So are the offices of 60 firms, two dozen produce commission brokers, cartage firms, telegraph offices, the customs and excise port.

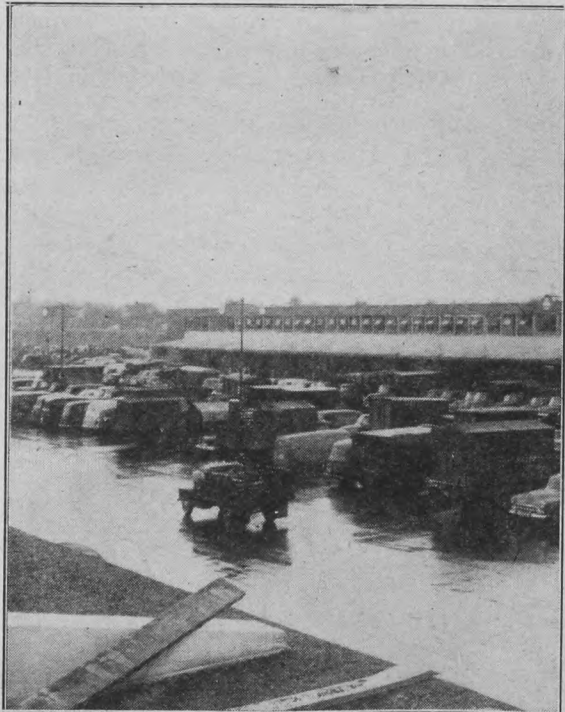
How is all this efficiency made possible? Actually, the entire project is a monument to the co-operative effort of government, growers, and wholesalers. Cost of the Terminal was covered by the Ontario government, and today it carries on without grants or subsidies, for it is self-liquidating. Ontario's investment is secured by store leases, warehouse rentals, office rentals, stall fees, cold storage revenues. The amortization period covers 30 years. At the end of that time, firms leasing the stores and units will own them outright.

The project is directed by the Food Terminal Board, under the able chairmanship of G. F. Perkin, Ontario's Marketing Commissioner. The Ontario Fruit and Vegetable Growers have three representatives on the Board, as do the Toronto Wholesale Fruit and Produce Merchants.

"You grow it—we'll sell it." That, says Mr. Anspach, who represents the merchants, is the Terminal's challenge to Canadian agriculture. Judging by the mushrooming volume of business transacted with the passing months, Canadian agriculture is accepting the challenge. V



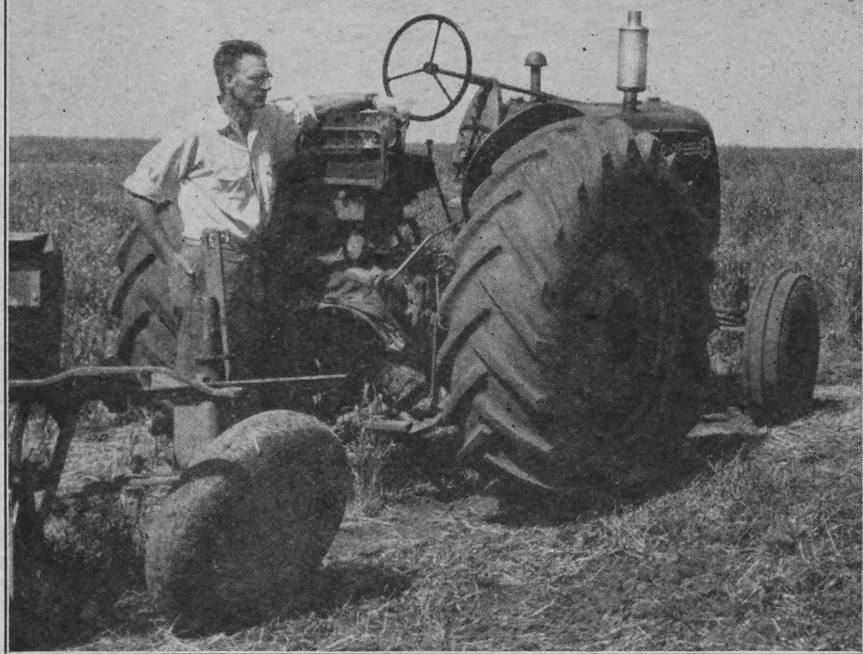
The railway yard at the Terminal has capacity for 180 cars and tracks into buildings will take 32 cars.



Early dawn brings produce trucks and buyers to the produce buildings to create a pre-market bustle.

Your tractor may work faithfully for weeks or years and then, in the flash of an eye, become a . . .

Power Packed



Frank Gray's tractor appears so sturdily set on its wheels . . . [Guide photo]

THE mud hole, never fixed, grew slowly. It was on a grade in a slightly improved prairie trail, and few passed that way. Wagons and buggies bounced through it, then came Model T's, Model A's, then modern cars and tractors. The mud hole grew deeper. It was preparing for the day when, ignored for so many years, it was to spring into sudden prominence. It was getting ready for the time when it would use its greasy slopes to toss a tractor over as simply as a child tips a toy wagon.

On a bright June day Bill Jensen was disking in the south field on the southwest quarter of Section 17 near to the mud hole. A stone had jammed in the disk and he had shut the tractor down while he worked to get it out.

He heard the increased roar as the motor of an approaching tractor began to work against the slope of the hill from the lake. A few moments later he waved to a neighbor rolling briskly by on his tractor. "Jack's really pushing it," he thought. "Probably in a hurry to get home to make dinner." Jack was the only young bachelor in the district who could boast a propane stove and a coal oil refrigerator, and he came in for quite a lot of good-natured joshing. "Jack's making the house attractive to some nice girl," they would say. "He sure needs to have something attractive around the place!" And they would laugh.

But Jack and Bill did little laughing or talking of girls on this particular day. As Bill bent over the stubborn stone he suddenly became conscious that something was different: he could no longer hear Jack's tractor. He looked in the direction Jack had gone. No sign of him. Perhaps he had stalled his tractor coming out of the gully. But he would never stall it on that little hill.

Bill put down the crowbar, wiped his forehead with the back of his hand, and started toward the gully into which the tractor had disappeared, a quarter of a mile away.

He came to the top of the hill, paused one moment, then broke into a wild run. The tractor was lying on its side just past that old mud hole. As he ran the thought came, "I've always meant to work down the edges of that mud hole with the one-way." Again he thought, "Jack was pushing too fast."

Jack had been thrown almost clear. Almost. As it was he got off easy. A broken leg, shock, a bad shaking up. Bill covered him with his jacket, dashed home on his own tractor, phoned a doctor, helped fix Jack up, and got him to the hospital. Now Jack is riding his tractor again.

"It happened so fast," said Jack, later. "One minute I was hustling along home; and the next minute the ground was coming up to meet me. I guess I was lucky. If the tractor had rolled once instead of just tipping I guess I'd have had the course."

HENRY JARVIS was lucky, too. On a Sunday morning Henry went to pull out a car stuck on the edge of a new grade. After the car was safely away Henry put the tractor into road gear and rolled toward home.

Henry's accident resulted from a momentary distraction. "I've never carried anything loose on the platform of the tractor since," he said recently, but that day a logging chain lay by the left fender. Henry thought it was shaking off and glanced down. In the second that his eyes were off the road the tricycle front wheels struck a small trench which angled across the road, turned down it, the tractor leapt into the ditch. Henry jumped, his feet tangled in the mud of the ditch, he fell forward and the tractor, turning completely over, crashed onto his back and nailed him to the ground.

The mud which trapped him, now, in a mood of whimsical perversity, saved his life. The tractor drove him some 18 inches into the yielding soil, and then caught on the bank. The initial crash had snapped Henry's pelvis and dislocated his back, and he was paralyzed from the hips down. But without the 18 inches of yielding soil . . . "That would have been it," said Henry.

For three-quarters of an hour Henry lay under his tractor. His Dad, in the home yard, wondered why he had not come back, went around the trees, then heard Henry shouting. He rushed to the tractor, then back to a phone. Neighbors gathered, the tractor was rocked over and Henry was pulled out.

by RALPH HEDLIN



. . . that you would think it impossible for it to tip.

Menace

Three months later the doctor said Henry was fit to leave the hospital. Today, apart from having to favor his back a little, he is all right.

"It happened so blame fast," said Henry later. "One minute I was rolling along the road, and it seemed that the next second the tractor was over. I was sure lucky. If the ground had been hard under me I'd have never got up again. I don't know what the wife and kids would have done."

A farm woman, widowed by a tractor accident, had the answer. "What could they have done?" she asked. "Like us, they would have felt the initial, shattering heart-breaking shock give way to a deep-seated sense of infinite loss, a numbness that the years would ease but never remove. They would have struggled with one hired man after another, they would have seen the income slip and the farm grow weedy. And 50 times a month they would say 'It needn't have happened. If only father hadn't been going so fast'."

"I'm afraid they would have been right," said George Holmes, extension engineer with the Manitoba Department of Agriculture. "It is never necessary. Tractor accidents would almost disappear if we could all realize that a tractor is not a speed-packed car, and nor is it a mountain goat. And yet tractors are being tipped almost every day of the year. Carelessness. Too much speed. Heedlessness. A disregard of potential danger that a man driving an outfit of skittish horses never permitted himself, and yet he was in less danger. The horses never took the toll the tractors are claiming."





WHEN the writer talked to Frank Gray of Brick-leigh, Saskatchewan, about his accident, Frank's comment was, "I don't know that I ought to get my name in The Country Guide for being a darn fool," and yet if Frank was a "darn fool" it would appear to the writer that we would have to be a little harder on Jack and Henry. Frank's accident was the most insidious of the three.

It was on Friday, the 13th—a suspect day at the best of times—that Frank went out in the morning and hooked his big, 4-5-plow tractor to his disk. All day he worked up and down his summerfallow field, stopped for dinner in the normal manner, and in every way it seemed like just another day. But it wasn't. It was to prove to be a day the Grays will never forget, and nor will their neighbors.

(Please turn to page 89)

SEE THE GREATEST

NOW! ALL THESE

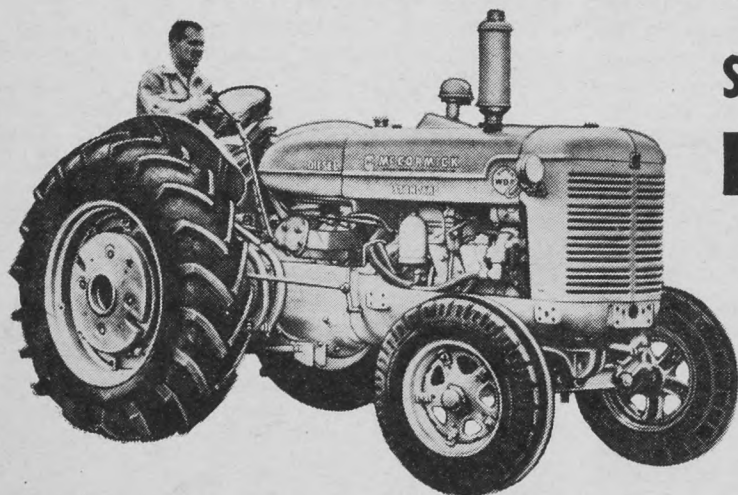
Power Steering 	<p>You steer with fingertip ease ... end a long day in the field with arms and shoulders free from muscular strain!</p>
Torque Amplifier 	<p>Boost pull-power on-the-go without shifting gears. Plow up to 10 percent more daily with no more fuel. Choice of 10 forward speeds.</p>
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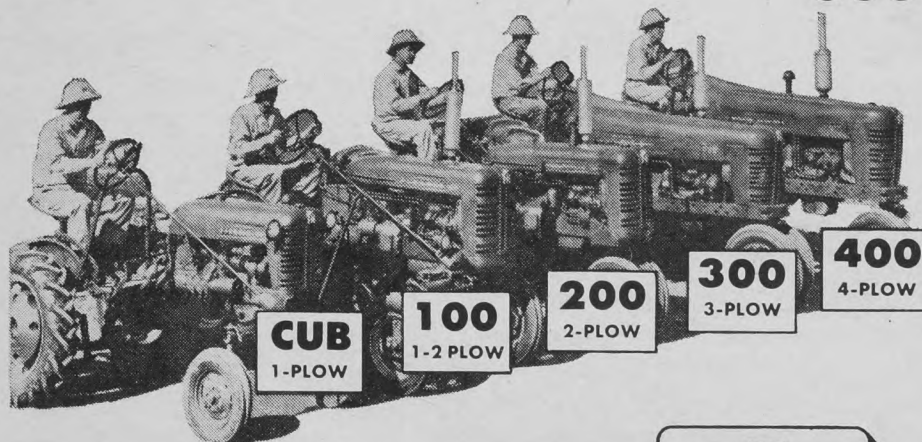
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What's news at Inco?



DUE TO THE CORROSION-RESISTING QUALITIES of nickel and nickel alloys they are widely used for vessels in which

pharmaceuticals are prepared. Even small amounts of metallic compounds in a drug can impair its effectiveness.

INCO NICKEL HELPS SAVE LIVES BY PROTECTING THE PURITY OF DRUGS

An American research scientist arrived in Bolivia where a typhus epidemic was raging. He had 200 grams—the total world's supply—of a new and untested drug called Chloromycetin.

There was just enough to treat 22 patients. All were seriously ill—some with signs of certain death.



A death certificate had already been made out for one typhus victim. Forty minutes after receiving Chloromycetin, he asked for a drink of water.

Within a few hours after the drug was administered, many of the 22 showed marked improvement. All recovered! Chloromycetin went into full production.



In the processing of Chloromycetin and other pharmaceuticals, corrosive conditions develop. Nickel or nickel alloys play an important part in protecting the product from contamination by metallic compounds.

Inco research and development teams in cooperation with industry have been in the forefront of the world's metallurgical developments since 1921. The knowledge and experience gained are among Inco's greatest assets. Inco research points the way to Inco's future.

"The Romance of Nickel", a 72-page book, fully illustrated, will be sent free on request. Bulk copies supplied Secondary School teachers.



Under the Peace Tower

by HUGH BOYD

ONE day late in March, I phoned an acquaintance in the Trade and Commerce department whom I hadn't seen for some time, and it was a natural opening to ask him how he was. He replied, "I feel depressed." He wasn't referring to his personal affairs, or to the weather (which was foul). He was thinking of some events at Washington with which his department is closely concerned. And thinking about them made him unhappy.

That was the week the communique on the revised General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was made public, with its granting of a waiver right to the United States in the matter of farm products, and various other loopholes.

In the same week, Mr. Howe announced the contents of a note sent to Washington two weeks earlier, setting forth the Canadian government's view that a move then developing in Congress to restrict imports of crude oil, would have "unfortunate and damaging effects."

In the same week, also, a bill was introduced in the U.S. Senate designed to protect American producers of lead and zinc. This meant a renewed attempt to block imports, in the face of President Eisenhower's firm rejection of the proposition last year. At that time, the President spoke of the effect on the economies of friendly countries—he was thinking especially of Canada.

And one further development in that week late in March was the news of a determined effort in Congress to undermine the administration's farm program. This may be the most serious threat of all to the dreams of rational trade policies among the nations.

EVERY Canadian farmer with an interest in the export field must have felt uneasy, to say the least, at the news that under the terms of the new general trade agreement (GATT), the U.S. has the right to restrict imports of farm products if these are deemed to threaten or interfere with the domestic price support program in that country. The U.S. has clapped on quotas, even under the old arrangement; and these were hotly protested by Canada and other exporting countries as contraventions of GATT. But now, it seems, the restrictions are to be made respectable, because there are words in a document to uphold them.

Whether there are to be fresh incidents like those concerning dairy products, oats, barley and rye, remains to be seen. Mr. Howe has appealed to his fellow Canadians to reserve judgment. But they can't help being aware of a continuing threat.

Here in Ottawa it is well understood that the U.S. government has a particularly lively bearcat by the tail. The present Republican administration is trying to modify a policy of price supports, that American farmers have come to regard as something almost embedded in the constitution.

The magic figure in this policy is 90 per cent of "parity" for basic crops. This is a guarantee. The result has



been a steady build-up of surpluses of grains and other products. They overhang the world market at the present time.

Last year, the courageous U.S. secretary of agriculture, Ezra Benson, proposed and fought for a relaxation of these rigid supports. His idea was a system of flexible supports, more closely geared to supply and demand. And after much turmoil, the Congress did with some reluctance give the administration part of what it wanted, in passing a price support measure between the limits of 82½ and 90 per cent of parity instead of a rigid 90 per cent.

THIS wasn't too much, but at least it was progress. But last month a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives which, if it succeeds, would restore the status quo. It goes back to the straight 90 per cent of parity.

This measure would wreck Mr. Benson's flexible price support formula. It might also wreck many a Canadian farmer who relies on exports, whether to the U.S. or abroad, for his livelihood.

The fate of this Bill depends on the stand taken by the American government. Unless it is made a major issue, there seems a strong chance of passage, the more so because its sponsors claim to have American labor on their side. Mr. Benson himself has recognized this threat to his program when in a speech he spoke of "labor leaders who have turned farm experts."

Back in Ottawa, against this background, federal ministers are inclined to view, with all the more sympathy, the recent proposals of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture for a definite price support formula, instead of the present somewhat loose method based on the idea of "fair relationships."

Testing Communities for Hay Fever. The American Foundation for Allergic Diseases has recorded an index figure for 604 communities, which indicates the relative freedom of each community from hay fever, due to ragweed pollen. Any community with an index over ten is not recommended to persons susceptible to ragweed pollen. The index number of Coldwater, Michigan, was found to be 190, as compared with Alaska, where the index is zero.

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Model 58

Bolt Action
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Quality features: Three phase trigger-sear-hammer firing mechanism gives clean, crisp trigger pull... non-slip safety... 2-shot detachable clip magazine... black tipped walnut stock.

Stevens Model 58—Same as Model 58-AC but without *Savage Adjustable Choke*. 26 inch full choke barrel. 12, 16 and 20 gauge.

Stevens Model 59—.410 gauge, bolt action, 6-shot tubular magazine. 24 inch full choke barrel. **Model 58**. 410 gauge, similar but with 3-shot clip magazine.

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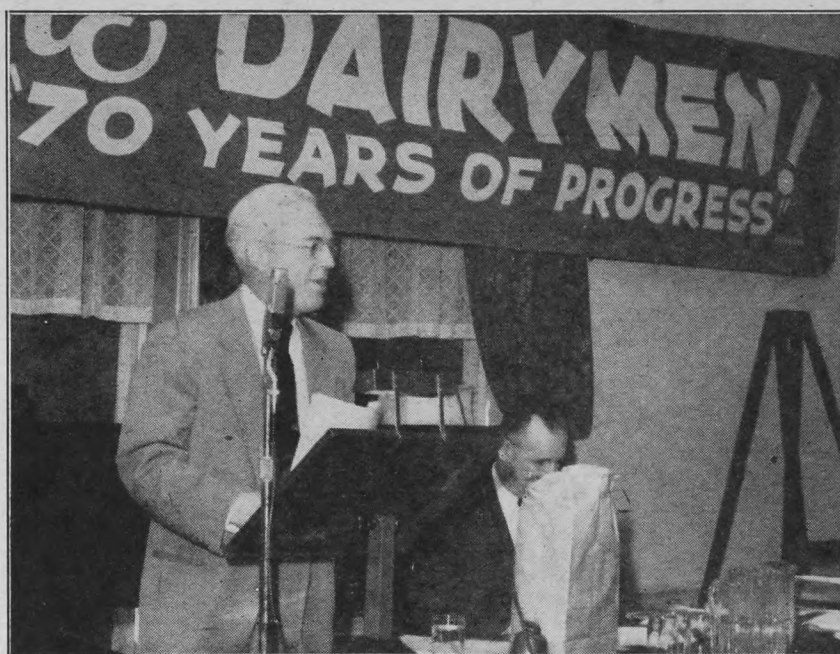
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NEWS OF AGRICULTURE



E. B. Kellogg, secretary of the Milk Industry Foundation, Washington, D.C., speaking at the Manitoba end of his prairie Dairy Convention tour, entitled his address "Whither the Dairy Dither."

Dairy Revolution Will Slash Costs

The dairy industry sees new developments which will cut costs and make prices more competitive

SPEAKING to the 1955 annual dairy conventions of the three prairie provinces, E. B. Kellogg, secretary of the Milk Industry Foundation, Washington, D.C., foresaw a revolution in the dairy industry that would cut its labor bill as much as 50 per cent. This would be accomplished through the widespread use of loose housing of cattle, and by increased mechanization—several "push button" dairy farm layouts have already appeared in certain sectors of the United States.

"Technological advances have come slowly to the dairy farms," he said. "Thirty years ago the prairie wheat farmer produced about a bushel of wheat for each hour of labor—today he produces three bushels in that time. This represents an increase in labor efficiency of 200 per cent. During that same period milk producing efficiency has improved by only 20 per cent. Fortunately we have learned better ways of handling cows, and putting up roughage. For one thing, we now know we can let the milking machine vacuum carry our milk, thus eliminating the bucket, plus miles and hours of walking. The dairy farms of the future will be larger than the average unit today, and have less people on them, but there will be more specialists."

Advertising in the dairy industry could be made more effective, Kellogg believes. More of it should be directed toward 'teen-agers because 'teen-agers from well-to-do families are among the most ill-nourished individuals in the United States. The bargain-hunting housewife must be told what a bargain milk really is—the food value of a quart of milk, and how one hour's work in industry today will buy two-thirds more milk at retail prices than it did from 1935 to 1939. Milk distributors could make or break an advertising program by the manner in which they conducted their plants, and the type of person chosen for door-to-

door deliveries. Each delivery truck is a travelling billboard, and every driver discourtesy kills carefully nurtured good will.

At the Manitoba meeting, Dr. W. E. Peterson of the University of Minnesota presented some aspects of the "New Look in Dairying." Said he, "better producing cows are a 'must' in improving the efficiency of the dairy farm—most of today's cows are just not good enough for the dairy farm of tomorrow." Researchers at his institution aim to double the per acre production of dairy products, and quadruple production per hour of labor. In the dairy farm of tomorrow, one man with modern equipment will be able to milk, feed, and care for 100 cows with less than eight hours of actual work per day.—C.V.F.

U.S. Grain Stocks

WHEAT production in the United States last year amounted to about 969 million bushels, making a wheat stock total (as of January 1, 1955), of 1.46 billion bushels. The difference between this total and the amount of wheat owned or pledged to the government under its various disposal programs gives the approximate amount left for the free market. With 425 million bushels of the 1954 crop placed under support in the crop loan program, and about 725 million bushels (January 31 inventory) held by the U.S.D.A.'s Commodity Credit Corporation, there remains a free market total of some 310 million bushels. With a normal disappearance rate, this would indicate a tight free market before new crop wheat is available.

In regard to other grains, the U.S.D.A. reports that record quantities of six major types have been placed under the 1954 crop support program.

NEWS OF AGRICULTURE

These include 30.4 million hundredweight of rice, 114.2 million bushels of barley, 41 million bushels of soybeans, 73.8 million bushels of oats, 7.2 million bushels of rye, and 64.1 million hundredweight of grain sorghums. Of all the grains placed under support so far, only corn shows a decided drop in quantity (over 60 per cent) from the amount supported in the previous year. V

Canadians Eat More Meat

THE per capita meat consumption for Canada last year was about four pounds greater than in 1953, according to latest D.B.S. figures. Consumption of beef, veal and lamb showed an increase, while that of pork and canned meats was somewhat lower. Total meat production (less offal, but including estimated meat equivalent of animals exported alive) was 2,247 million pounds in 1954, as compared to 2,059 million pounds the previous year—an increase of about nine per cent. In most lines, however, meat exports showed an increase of from 30 to 50 per cent. V

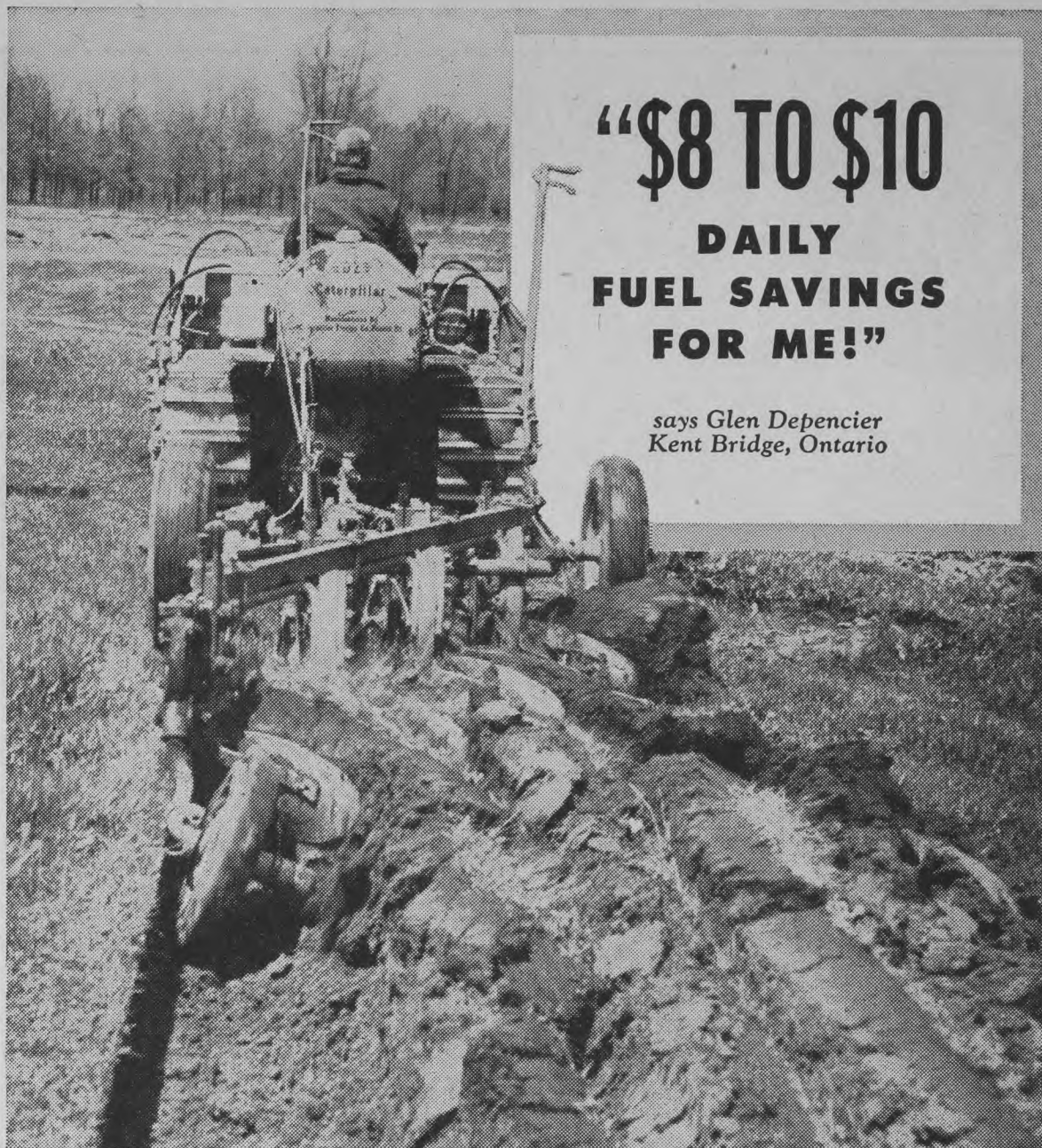
Farm Land Does Hula Dance

IN a ten-square-mile wheat area of the Columbia Basin near Othello, Washington, farmers provide their own earthquakes. About 200 of the tremors have been experienced since the beginning of this year, accompanied by subterranean growls, and shifting, swaying ground which causes silos and water towers to stagger, walls to crack, and household pictures to move from their hangings. Geologists say underground rock formations are shifting because of the weight of new irrigation water being pumped onto the dry lands of the Basin. The rumblings are expected to continue for some time over an increasing area, but the disturbances are not expected to lead to anything serious. Just another case of Nature's displeasure when her delicate balance is disturbed. V

Emergency Drought Funds

DROUGHT conditions in the southern Great Plains sectors of Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico are reported to be worse than last year. In 1954, damage from the blowing of plowed acreages was more extensive than in most years of the "black Thirties." To meet this disaster, the U.S. government last year appropriated \$15 million as an emergency payment to assist dust bowl farmers in emergency tillage operations to combat the soil blowing menace. Once a crop has been killed, or a piece of rangeland blown out, the only defence a farmer has is to "chisel" or "list" his fields. This consists of plowing with special tillage equipment which pulls up damp clods from the subsoil. These lie on the loose surface and help to hold it down.

Over one-half of these emergency funds have been spent, and, if needed, the remainder is available for this



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says Glen Depencier
Kent Bridge, Ontario

How would you like to put \$10 in your pocket every day you operate your tractor? That's what Glen Depencier and many other Caterpillar owners are doing since they switched from a gas, wheel tractor to a CAT* Diesel Crawler Tractor!

That \$10 bill per day represents only the fuel savings. Would you like to do your heavy farm work in a third to a half less time? What would that mean to you in the rush season when minutes are dollars? How much leisure time would you have for better farming?

How would you like to increase the value of your farm... level, subsoil, build ponds, clear, ditch, landscape, log off your timber?

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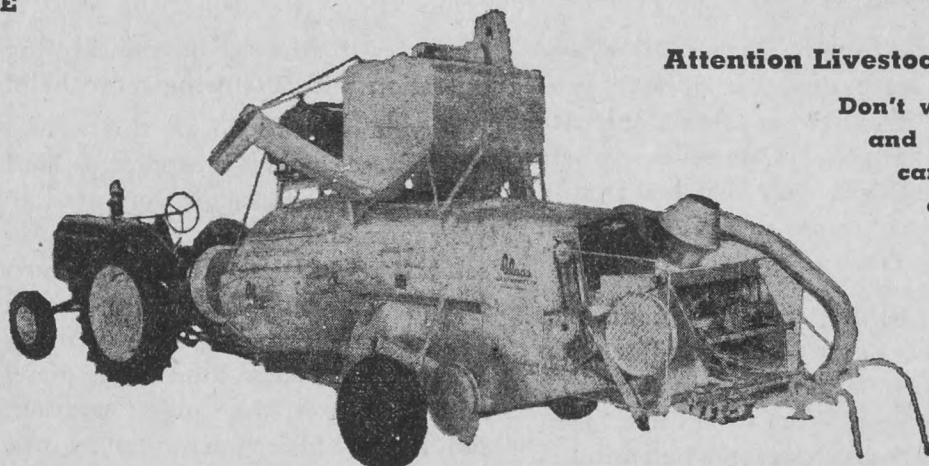
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**Don't waste your straw
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NEWS OF AGRICULTURE

year. In addition, U.S.D.A. officials have announced that emergency feed programs will be started for dust bowl farmers and ranchers, whereby the government pays half the freight costs, up to \$10 a ton, for shipping hay into the drought areas. It will also pay one dollar on the cost of every 100 pounds of grain purchased by the dust bowlers to keep their foundation herds and flocks alive. V

Robot Farmer

THE Wall Street Journal tells of a new device called the Robot Automatic Stock Feeder that will feed a farmer's livestock while the latter snoozes in his bed. An electrically operated switch controls the system, and can be set to feed cattle automatically from one to 24 times a day. The switch sets a horn blowing at the required feeding time which calls the animals to dinner, and a few minutes later, activates a mechanism which measures out the right amount of feed into the trough. Cows soon learn what the horn blowing is about, and come on the run. Once the noise has begun, the switch will wait from two to 55 minutes, depending on the setting, before the device starts to dish out the food. This is to allow time for stragglers to get to the trough. The feeding mechanism also grinds up the feed as well as doling it out. Meanwhile, the farmer doesn't have to set foot outside the house. V

GATT— With Reservations

FROM the new General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade a structure arises which is similar to the last one, except that it is built on a somewhat weaker foundation. The weak points, of course, are the shifting sands of surplus agricultural products disposal, namely as it concerns the United States. Under the new agreement the American government has retained the right to impose quantitative restrictions on farm produce of other countries, including Canada, whenever these imports threaten to interfere with the operation of their own surplus disposal legislation. Although the old agreement contained a loophole which allowed this action, it was safeguarded by a provision that acreage restrictions and other remedial measures must first be taken by the country concerned to cut surplus production. The new agreement contains no such safeguard, nonetheless, in the words of C. D. Howe, "half a loaf is better than none"—"none" meaning no agreement at all. V

Marketing Boards Take Federal Powers

THIRTEEN provincial marketing boards in Canada have secured an extension of their powers to the inter-provincial and export fields, under provisions of the Federal Marketing Act of 1949. Five of these are in Ontario, three in British Columbia, two in New Brunswick, two in Nova Scotia, and one in Prince Edward Island. V

NEWS OF AGRICULTURE

Get It
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A 'round the world news tour that will take less than ten minutes of your time to complete

Wheat and barley will continue to be bought by Japan in large quantities for many years to come because her population is growing more rapidly than agricultural production. In urban sectors wheat is replacing rice as a major item in the Japanese diet. The current year's foodgrain deficit will be from two, to two and one-half million tons of wheat, and 500 to 700 thousand tons of barley. This will be made up by imports from the U.S., Canada, and Australia. ✓

Margarine makers in Great Britain are having considerable success with a margarine containing 10 per cent cream butter, and a new mixture which contains not less than 25 per cent cream by weight. The former sells for 28 cents (U.S.) per pound, and the latter 31.5 cents per pound—standard margarine sells in England for 26.9 cents a pound. ✓

Farm exports are on the increase and farm imports on the decrease in the United States. A growing prosperity in many other countries, the offering of U.S. surpluses at competitive prices, shipments under foreign economic assistance, and poor crops in Europe are said to be responsible for the rise in exports. Plentiful U.S. home supplies, and lower prices are believed to have cut imports. ✓

The current Australian wheat crop is estimated at about 167 million bushels, about 15 per cent below the crops of the past two years. Heavy rains during early December delayed harvesting operations in many important wheat producing areas. Including 93 million bushels of carryover from last year, the total Australian wheat stocks should total about 239 million bushels. ✓

Value of the Canadian dollar should be lowered so that it will be on a par with the American dollar, says the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. Farmers in this country are losing money on exports of farm products because of the high value of our dollar. ✓

Australian meat and wool producers are seeking to recall their country's 15-year meat agreement with Great Britain when it comes up for review this year, on the grounds that exporters should be given the right to sell meat to other countries. A decline in British meat consumption because of wartime restrictions caused a decreased demand for Australian meat and a pile up of the latter's cold storage stocks. ✓

A rising demand for chilled beef in Great Britain, in preference to the frozen product, is posing a problem for Australian producers. Distance of the latter from the U.K. market makes it difficult to land Australian chilled beef in really first class condition. ✓

Meat producers in Argentina have welcomed the end of British bulk buy-

ing, and a return to the open market. The South American country completed its bulk contracts "only with greatest difficulty," according to Argentina's Minister of Agriculture, because better prices were always obtainable in other markets. On a trader-to-trader basis, however, they can supply Great Britain with all the beef needed—up to 90 per cent of it chilled, if that is what the market calls for. ✓

The Ministry of Food in Great Britain is trying to get out of the butter and cheese trade when the few remaining contracts end this year. Imported bacon is also bulk purchased, but government trading in this commodity, too, will be ended as soon as possible. Bulk purchased butter, cheese, and bacon from Ministry stores have been sold in competition with home produced and privately imported products. ✓

New Zealand cheddar cheese to the amount of two and a quarter million pounds landed here recently amid the bitter complaints of Canadian producers. This is the first New Zealand cheese to arrive in Canada since early 1952 when the former voluntarily cancelled unfilled Canadian contracts to help strengthen sagging cheese prices here. ✓

New Zealand's dairy products have sold surprisingly well in the past year, and prospects for this year are very good. From August to December, 1954, 19.8 million pounds of butter went to Great Britain, and 22.9 million pounds to Russia. The Dairy Products Marketing Commission has been able to announce an increase in the guaranteed price of export butter and cheese of about 0.77 cent per pound of butterfat. ✓

American farmers face nearly three times the competitive imports of other sectors of their economy. Under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, the U.S. is importing \$1.7 billion in competitive farm products while foreign countries continue restrictions against U.S. farm commodities, including lard, poultry, and animal products. ✓

A new system of wheat classification and grading, based on the Canadian and United States systems, is being introduced in Turkey to assist that country to maintain its new role as a wheat exporter. The present system of visual inspections will give way to a more thorough analysis, and two classes of wheat will be recognized: Durum wheat and Bread wheat—these, in turn, will be divided into three subclasses. ✓

Hard spring wheat, the best storage wheat obtainable, amounts to only 20 to 25 per cent of the total U.S. crop. This is grown along the Canadian border from Minnesota to Oregon. About half the wheat grown in North America could be hard spring wheat, but two-thirds of it would have to be grown in Canada. ✓

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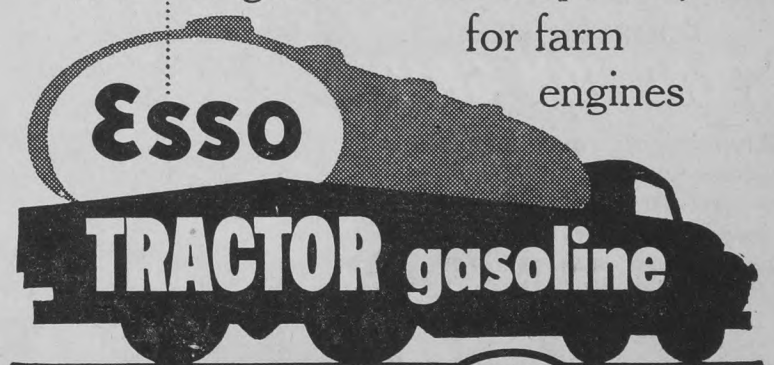
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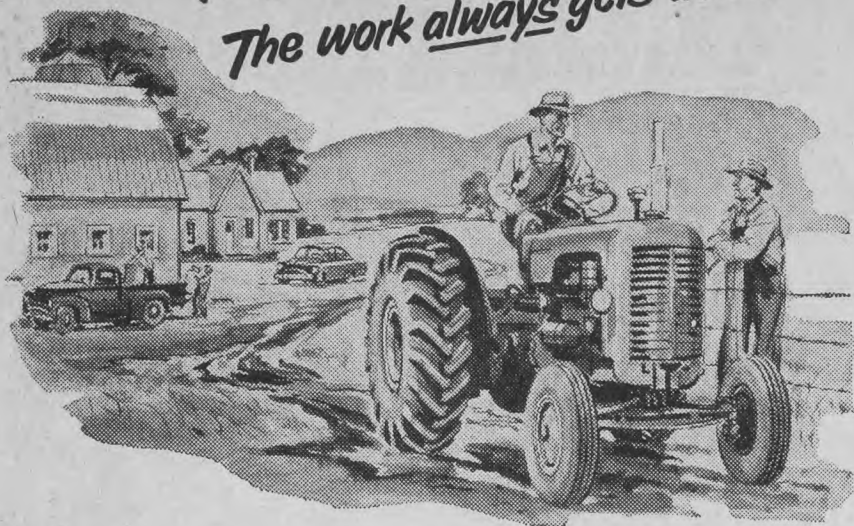
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Dominion Royal Tires keep your wheeled equipment working for you. Through rain, sleet, mud, snow, your tractor pulls to capacity . . . your truck hauls a full load . . . your car carries you where you want to go—every time!

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Feeder cattle ready for the market.

[Gulde photo]

Rate of Gain Of Beef Calves

IN feeding beef calves from weaning at six months of age, it has been found that bulls gain most rapidly, steers fall into second place and heifers into third. The economy of gain follows the same order.

During last winter bull and heifer calves were fed individually at the Scott Experimental Station, in Saskatchewan. There were seven head of each. For the first few weeks they were fed two pounds of hay to each pound of grain.

The average daily gain for the seven bull calves, over a 174-day feeding period, was 2.36 pounds; for the seven heifers, over a 230-day feeding period, it was 1.62 pounds. The grain requirement per hundred pounds of gain was 446 pounds for bulls and 541 for heifers.

During the feeding period the proportion of hay was reduced, until finally a proportion of three to four pounds of grain to each pound of hay was reached.

The average daily grain intake reached 14 pounds for the heifers and 18 pounds for the bulls. The bulls were fed until they weighed 900 pounds, and the heifers until they weighed 800 pounds. The bulls took an average of 374 days to reach this weight, and the heifers an average of 441 days.

The grain mixture for the test was approximately two-thirds oats by weight and one-third barley, with 10 per cent linseed meal in the early part of the experiment. By the middle of the feeding period the proportions were reversed to one-third oats and two-thirds barley, with the linseed meal being cut to five per cent. v

Feedlot Ideas From Alberta

ANDY AIRTH, who is feeding 260 steers this winter from his 500 irrigated acres at Brooks, Alberta, likes to keep up with new ideas. In a rich Scottish accent he points out that the 210 pigs he runs in the feedlot pay for the hired help. He buys the pigs as feeders in the fall, provides them with a deep bed of straw in the corner, protected from the steers by a couple of poles, feeds them a little grain, and they do the rest themselves.

Hogs follow steers on the feedlots in many countries; Andy is satisfied that in Alberta it's a good way to pick up a few extra dollars.

With more talk of silage the past few years, he is trying it for his own winter feeding, using corn to bolster yields from the fertile acres. In 1953, he used a pit silo, but found the heavy land failed to provide adequate drainage. Before the 1954 crop was ready, he had built a surface silo of lumber, banked the sides with earth, and the cattle were munching good corn silage when The Country Guide visited the lot early in January.—D.R.B. v

Range Management For More Grass

YOU can't grow grass without rain, but it takes more than rain to produce maximum yields of grass. Although over 14 inches of rain fell in an area studied by the Swift Current Experimental Station in the period April to August of 1954, compared with nine inches in the same period of 1953, there was a greater growth of grass in the year of less rainfall. The difference was in temperature and sunshine. In 1954 it was too cool and cloudy for a maximum growth of grass.

At Swift Current, on native range consisting largely of speargrass and blue gramagrass, it was found that only 1,150 pounds of forage were produced per acre in 1954, about 85 per cent of the 1953 production. South of Cadillac, where speargrass and grama-grass predominate, the comparative 1954 and 1953 yields were 740 pounds and 1,100 pounds, and on the benchland of the Cypress Hills, where rough fescue is the common native grass, the relative yields were 1,125 pounds and 1,350 pounds.

From these observations it appears that rainfall alone is not enough to produce maximum grass yields. However, despite the fact that 1954 was poorer than 1953, the 1954 production was well over the long-term average, and the estimated grass carryover is much more than the 40 to 50 per cent that is recommended for range maintenance. Because a high carryover is usually associated with good growth the following spring, the 1955 range production should be equal to or greater than the long-time average yield.

LIVESTOCK

There is nothing that ranchers or farmers can do to increase sunshine or raise temperatures, but they can apply pasture management practices that will maintain ranges in their present thrifty state. Since 1950 range pastures have been producing heavily, and at the same time have improved in condition. The practices recommended to ensure continued production include conservative stocking, the provision of stock watering sites within two miles of each other, and the development of one or two acres of crested wheatgrass pasture per cow for early spring grazing. ✓

Shipping Fever Progress

LAST fall, the Health of Animals Division worked with 9,000 head of cattle going from western farms and ranches to eastern feedlots in search of an answer to shipping fever. Though Dr. Ken Wells, reporting to the annual meeting of the Western Stock Growers' Association, confessed that no final conclusion could be drawn, he noted the promising results of the year's work. Emphasizing the importance of the research program, he pointed out that the loss from shipping fever in Alberta in 1951 was estimated at half a million dollars.

Describing the work, he said that of 2,093 animals bacterin-treated in the west at least ten days before going east, ten finally died of shipping fever, or 0.4 per cent. Of 4,062 serum-treated before shipment, 35 died, or 0.86 per cent, and of the 3,255 controls that were sent east without preventives, and followed to their eastern destination, 30 died, or 0.92 per cent.

Dr. Wells noted one more interesting factor in the year's work. Some of the animals were post-mortemed in an attempt to find the organisms causing death. Several of them showed heavy infestation of the germ *Pasteurella hemolytica*, against which present protective agents have no effect. This he noted, might be of considerable aid in developing a better protection for the animals, and he called for a broad research program to learn more of the disease. ✓

A Bigger Profit From Grade A Hogs

THE suggestion is frequently made that a hog feeder can make more money from a "B1" hog than he can from an "A". This contention is not borne out by investigations made by the Alberta Department of Agriculture or the University of Alberta. They have established that the "A" hog is the biggest money maker.

Investigations were made on "A", "B1", "B3", "C", and "Heavy" hogs. All weighed 200 pounds, live, except the "B3" at 240 pounds and the "Heavy" at 250 pounds. At \$24.50 a hundred for "A's" the price for the "A" carcasses was \$38.75; the "B1's" fetched \$2.50 less than the "A's", the "B3's" fetched \$2.47 more than the "A's", the Grade "C" fetched \$6.50 less than the "A's" and the "Heavy" fetched \$3.08 less than the "A's".

A comparison of the returns from the "A", the "B1" and the "C" shows a clear advantage for the "A". The "B3" fetched a larger gross figure, but

this is more than offset by the fact that a "B3" is fed a full two weeks longer and consumes an additional 200 pounds of feed. The loss of feed value on the "Heavy" is greater.

Even small differences in weight can influence profit. The University of Alberta compared hogs under 210 pounds with those from 220 to 230 pounds: "The large reduction in profit over feed costs occurred in the pigs marketed at 220 to 230 pounds, which returned \$1.39 less per hundred pounds, live weight, than those marketed under 210 pounds." ✓

Eliminating Cattle Lice

FOR the past three years cattle lice have been a serious problem in Alberta. The situation has reached the point where the Western Stock Growers' Association decided at their last general meeting that the problem of cattle lice was amongst the first four major problems facing the cattle industry.

Lice and their effects are normally first noticed in January and February. Cattle become anemic and susceptible to disease. They are not resistant to quick changes in temperature and the more seriously infested animals may even die as a direct or indirect result of the activities of lice.

The ideal time to treat for lice is in the fall when the animals can be easily sprayed. This is frequently neglected, and in cold weather the only control possible is dusting. When winter treating is necessary a rotenone dust is effective. Ordinary warble powder, prepared for spraying machines, can be used on small numbers of animals; for larger herds the five per cent dust can be cut to one per cent. The entire body, including the underside, should be treated.

Spraying is preferable, and advantage should be taken of warm weather which makes it possible. Individually treated animals should be kept away from the rest of the herd until the whole herd can be treated.

It is safe to assume that if one or two animals are badly infested that most of the herd will be lousy. ✓

Cultivated Pasture For Lambs

APASTURE experiment which attempts to simulate dryland livestock farms has been recently reported by the Swift Current Experimental Station. It could be important to sheep raisers.

Seven-acre fields were managed in a way designed to provide hay for the winter season, in addition to summer pasture, for six ewes and their lambs. Results of the tests were recorded in terms of the hay produced, pasture consumed by the grazing animals, the summer increase in the weights of lambs and ewes, and the pounds of lamb and mutton sold. During the past three years these seven-acre "farms" produced considerably more feed than required, while fat 90 and 100-pound lambs were sold during September of both 1953 and 1954.

Both annual and perennial crops were used. Crested wheatgrass provided spring grazing, while either in-

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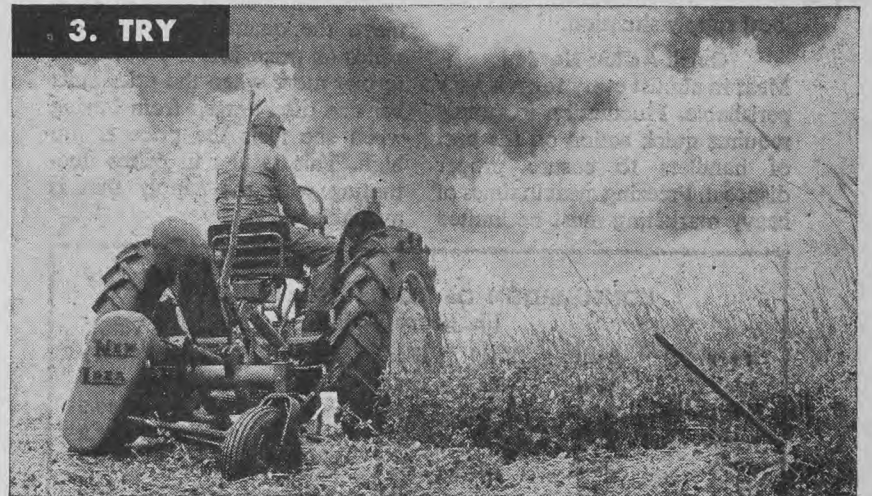
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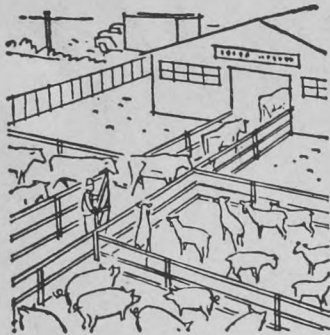
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MEETING PLACE

What Determines Livestock Prices?



THERE'S an old saying that goes "You can't get more out of anything than there is in it". This is particularly true of the housewife's purse. The dollars she has to spend for meat and other foods depends on the money in her purse. But the meat she can buy depends on the quantity available on the market. These factors account for the ups and downs in meat prices.

The variations in the supply of meats are due to ups and downs in the livestock marketings at different times in the year. From week to week, there can be sharp changes in the receipts at the stockyards and packing plants. These relate back to how farmers felt about raising cattle, hogs or sheep; the housing available, feed conditions, etc. Weather and other factors also have a bearing on current marketings. Imports and exports sometimes affect the local supply situation.

Quick Action Needed

Meat in almost every form is very perishable. Fluctuation in supply requires quick action on the part of handlers to ensure proper disposal. Freezing meat in times of heavy marketing must be limited

by the prospects for eventual sale. Thus storage helps only in a minor way to even out the effects of ups and downs in the immediate supply.

From year to year Canadian housewives spend a fairly regular proportion of their income on meat but there is considerable variation in the amount spent each week. Naturally, during the winter months demand is stronger for roasts and stews . . . in summer, for steaks, hamburgers and ready cooked meats for quick preparation of meals and lunches. But other things come into it . . . holidays, religious beliefs, weather . . . all cause sudden changes in the demand for meat. The price of one meat item compared with another, or competitive foods, can cause a decided switch in purchases.

So we see, while the housewife spends what she can afford on meat, the quantity she gets depends on price. She is encouraged to buy more when the price suits her and discouraged from buying when she feels the price is too high. This results in prices fluctuating with the supply that is available.

CONSUMPTION OF MEATS AND POULTRY (lb. per capita)

Year	Beef	Veal	Pork	Lamb	Total Meat	Total Poultry
1947	67.2	9.5	51.9	4.8	145.4	24.8
1948	57.5	10.9	53.9	3.5	135.3	19.2
1949	56.5	9.1	59.2	3.0	138.5	21.2
1950	50.3	9.2	60.8	2.5	133.7	22.0
1951	44.1	7.7	67.8	2.6	133.9	23.2
1952	44.7	6.7	65.9	1.9	132.9	29.6
1953	59.1	9.1	57.0	2.3	140.1	27.1
1954 (Est'd)	66.0	10.0	56.3	2.6	147.8	30.5



"DOC" BROWNELL'S CORNER

When all's said and done, it's the number of dollars that housewives spend on meat divided by the pounds of meat available, that determines meat prices. And it's meat prices that determine what

prices can be paid to the livestock producer for his animals. It seems to me that ups and downs in price provide a balancing influence over the uncontrollable factors of supply and demand.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL OF CANADIAN MEAT PACKERS

LIVESTOCK

intermediate wheatgrass, sweet clover, or oats was used for mid-summer pasture. Russian wild ryegrass, oats or crested wheatgrass was used for fall grazing. Alfalfa was grown with all perennial grasses. Any of the crops were cut for hay, depending on the growth and the need for pasture.

Daily gains of lambs averaged 0.45 pound per day, with individual lambs gaining as much as 0.6 pound. Gains were relatively constant throughout the summer until the lambs reached a weight of about 85 pounds, after which the rate of gain dropped considerably.

Returns per acre were satisfactory. The production of forage was slightly over one and a half tons per acre per year, and this provided enough feed for the stock, as well as permitting the accumulation of a reserve of nearly one ton of feed per ewe.

Livestock sales amounted to seven pounds of wool and 85 pounds of lamb per acre per year. ✓

Heavy Losses of Small Pigs

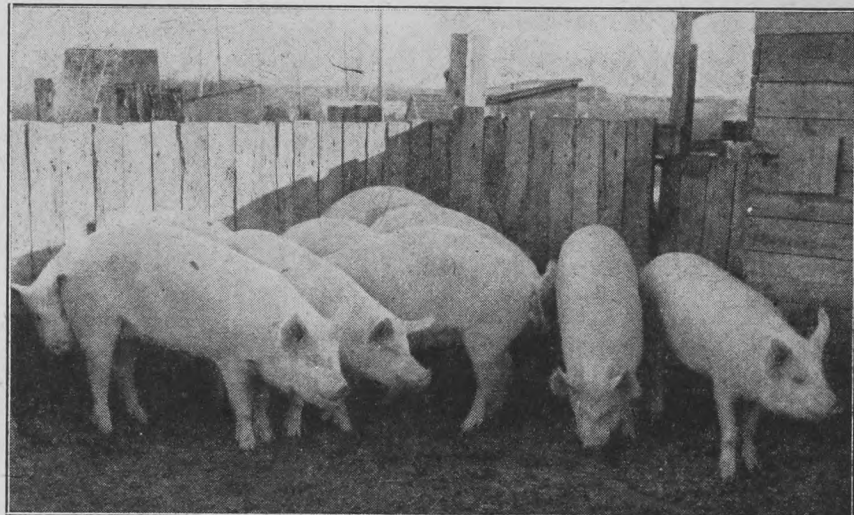
APPROXIMATELY 30 per cent of the small pigs born each year do not live to reach weaning age. It might appear that the death of one small pig out of a litter does not represent a

very serious loss, but it must be remembered that it costs very little more, over and above feed, to raise a litter of eight pigs than it does one of seven; certainly the loss of three pigs out of every ten farrowed will sharply reduce the profit from farm hog enterprises.

The Experimental Farm, Brandon, Manitoba, reports that 58 per cent of these pre-weaning deaths take place within three days of birth, and over 70 per cent occur within a week of farrowing. A third of the pre-weaning deaths are a result of crushing or trampling, which makes it abundantly clear that increased care and attention for the sow during and immediately after farrowing will increase the number of pigs that reach market age.

A sow that is going to farrow should be placed in a clean, disinfected pen which is equipped with guard rails; there should also be facilities for providing additional needed heat for the young pigs. A proper pen will reduce deaths due to both tramping and chilling.

Sows should be given a light, mild laxative at farrowing time. Feeds such as oats, bran and shorts are useful at this time; as the sow's appetite improves they can be replaced with heavier feeds, so that the sow is on full feed about a week after farrowing. ✓



Parents of these good-bacon Yorkshires in the Ogden, Alberta, herd of W. Innes, came from Prince Edward Island, where advanced registry has played an important part in the pig breeding program.

Keeping Ahead Of Hog Problems

W. A. INNES sets his sights well into the future, in planning his hog program at Ogden, Alberta. Last fall, he retained more of his top gilts than usual and boosted the breeding herd to 30 sows. Such a program fits well this year, when prices of market hogs have fallen off.

Most of the new gilts are from his Prince Edward Island, high-scoring, Advanced Registry animals. He calls Island stock unquestionably the most suitable for Canadian conditions. Breeders there have been selecting rigidly for A.R. performance, and have developed a strain which is superb when graded on the rail. They are lean and meaty, and therefore suited to a market overburdened with animal fats.

Though they have proved disappointing to many western stockmen, Mr. Innes says it is all a matter of acclimatization. He has brought both gilts and boars from the Island at 70 or 80 pounds in early spring, grown

them out on summer pasture, and found them hardy and vigorous by fall.

He has tried Large White pigs, too, and has even won show championships with individuals of this lop-eared, British breed. Nevertheless, while they can contribute vigor to the Yorkshire, Innes has found them a little disappointing on the rail.

Disease control, too, means heading off trouble before it gets started. Erysipelas has brought staggering losses to many Alberta hog raisers in recent years. W. A. Innes claims that he hasn't had a case. Here is how he handles it: each sow gets 10 c.c. of erysipelas vaccine when the pigs are weaned, before returning to pasture, and each weanling 5 c.c. This, he says, provides immunity.

White scours is also a constant menace to young pigs on many farms, yet he controls it. He does it by giving one-half c.c. of streptomycin to each pig when it is ironed, at three, ten and 18 days. Later, a fourth dose of streptomycin at 25 days completes the control.—D.R.B. ✓

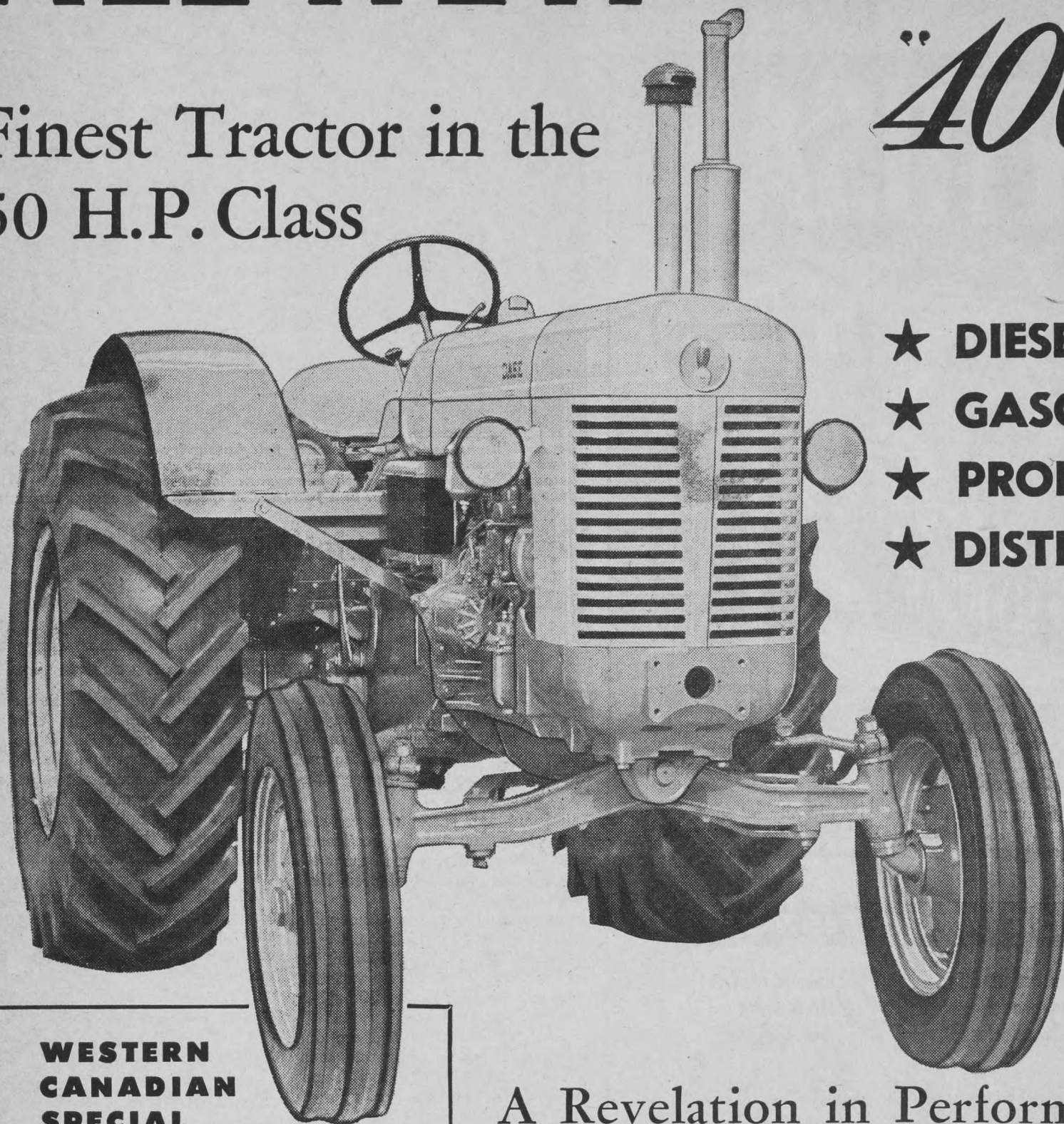
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FIELD



Dr. D. R. Knott, assistant professor of field husbandry examines the seed set of an oat head in the University of Saskatchewan's growth chamber in Saskatoon. This controlled growth arrangement is expected to eventually produce five cereal grain crops in a year, and so speed testing of new varieties.

New Oat Varieties Outyield the Old

The relatively new oat varieties, Garry and Rodney, yielded well in Manitoba tests in 1954

THE 1954 epidemic of stem and leaf rust was useful in one way: It provided plant breeders with an excellent opportunity to assess the rust resistance of many of the newer varieties of cereal crops.

Resistant and susceptible varieties of oats were grown at five locations in Manitoba and yields were determined. The resistant varieties showed their worth.

Victory oats, a rust-susceptible variety, yielded 36 bushels to the acre, Exeter yielded 55, Ajax 70 and the two recently distributed varieties, Garry and Rodney, yielded 80 bushels each.

"The differences in yield are due mainly to differences in rust resistance, because in years when rust is not present all five varieties yield approximately the same," says J. N. Welsh, plant breeder at the Cereal Breeding Laboratory, Winnipeg, the scientist largely responsible for developing all of these varieties, with the exception of Victory.

Victory oats is completely susceptible to both stem and leaf rust, Exeter is moderately resistant to stem rust and very susceptible to leaf rust, Ajax is moderately resistant to both rusts, while Garry and Rodney are the two most resistant varieties grown at the present time.

Older, rust-susceptible varieties, such as Victory, have been displaced in Manitoba by Ajax and Exeter, and together in 1954 Ajax and Exeter occupied 75 per cent of the province's oat acreage. The greater susceptibility of Exeter to leaf rust resulted in Ajax outyielding it by 15 bushels an acre. Rodney and Garry, resistant to both rusts, out-yielded Ajax by 10 bushels.

Victory was attacked by both rusts, and it took almost two and one-quarter

acres of this variety to produce as much oats as one acre of Garry or Rodney. This demonstrates the tremendous losses that would have been suffered if no rust-resistant varieties of oats had been available. Exeter and Ajax are not completely resistant, yet the average of the combined yields of these two varieties was almost double that of Victory.

The 1954 experience with oats in Manitoba demonstrates, if a demonstration is needed, the increased return that can result from the growing of recommended crop varieties. Returns will be greater still, if severe rust epidemics again appear, when highly resistant varieties such as Garry and Rodney are widely grown. V

Tractor Tires Will Last Longer

"TRACTOR tires on today's farm tractors get rougher treatment than they did a few years ago," says S. L. Vogel, assistant farm engineer of the North Dakota Agricultural College.

Modern farm tractors have more horsepower than the old models. "This means that more work is being transmitted through the tires," he says. "More wheel weight is added to take advantage of the increased horsepower and this means somewhat higher tire air pressure requirements. More mounted equipment is used and work is done at higher speed. All this adds up to more load, more weight and more shock for your tires."

Improvements in tractors and tractor attachments result in the farm tractor of today being used more than the first tractors that came out equipped with tires. If tires are to stand up in the face of these increased demands,

FIELD

closer attention must be paid to tire maintenance.

A good, accurate tire pressure gauge is as important as a grease gun in the operator's tool kit. The tire pressure should be checked frequently. A few pounds drop in inflation can cause premature tire failure. A very slight drop in the pressure of the rear tires can cause critical tire strains. On the other hand, overinflation increases cord stress and makes the tire more susceptible to bruising.

It should not be assumed that tire pressures will be correct on a new tractor, just accepted from the dealer. When the tractors are shipped the tires are sometimes inflated up to 30 or 40 pounds to reduce bouncing during shipment.

Many farmers overinflate front tires when a front end loader is being used. This is a fairly doubtful practice, as it often causes premature tire failure, due to bruising. When mounted implements are used on the tractor at speeds under 10 miles per hour, rated loads on the front tires can be increased 35 per cent without increasing the inflation of the tires.

The practice of letting tire pressure down to gain traction is equally doubtful. The trend in modern tractor tire design is to make the tread flat with the cleats higher at the shoulders. Low pressures weaken such tires.

In the final analysis tractor tires will last longer if the operator determines the recommended tire pressure and operates at that level. V

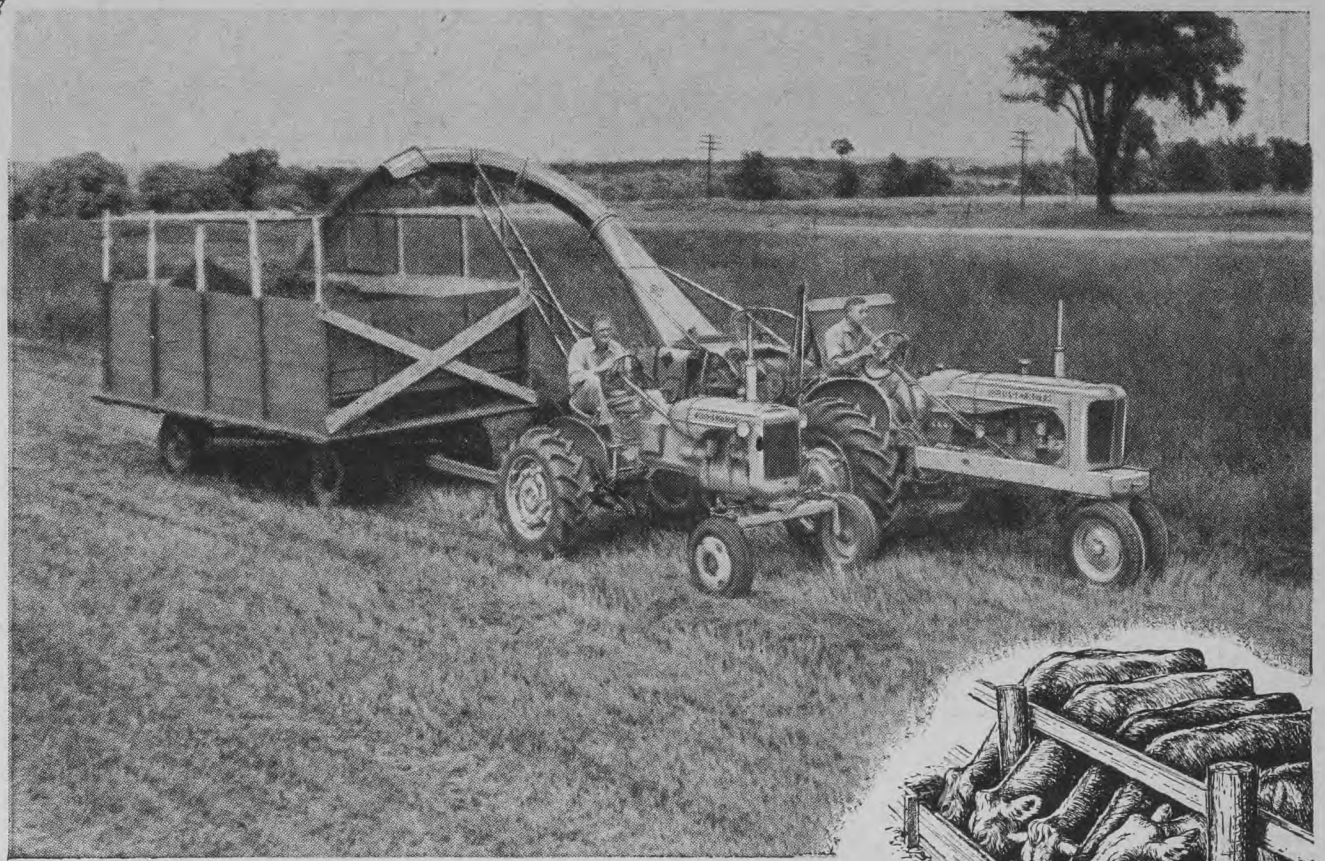
Increased Profits From Fertilizer Use

IN spite of the fact that commercial fertilizer is presently very expensive, a farmer can step up his profits by applying it to certain of his fields. This is particularly true in moist areas, heavy soils or wet years.

During the three-year period, 1951-53, fertilizer tests were conducted on federal illustration stations in the prairie provinces. Applications of 20, 40 and 60 pounds per acre of 11-48-0 and 48 and 96 pounds per acre of 16-20-0 were made; profit estimates were made on the basis of the average farm price of wheat and the retail price of the fertilizer.

In the brown soil zone the application of 16-20-0 was not profitable, but 11-48-0 applied to summerfallow at 40 pounds per acre showed a profit. In the dark brown soil zone 11-48-0 at 40 pounds and 16-20-0 at 96 pounds, were the most profitable rates. In the black soil zone, the most profitable rate of application of 11-48-0 was between 40 and 60 pounds per acre; 16-20-0 at 96 pounds paid better than at 48 pounds, but 11-48-0 paid better than either.

Indications were that in the grey-wooded soil zone 80 pounds of 11-48-0 or over 96 pounds of 16-20-0 would have shown the greatest profit. In the grey-wooded soil zone extra revenue gained at 40 pounds of 11-48-0 fell off at 60 pounds, and the best rate appears to be somewhere between these rates. Applications of 16-20-0 at 96 pounds were equal to 40 pounds of 11-48-0 in their influence on profit.



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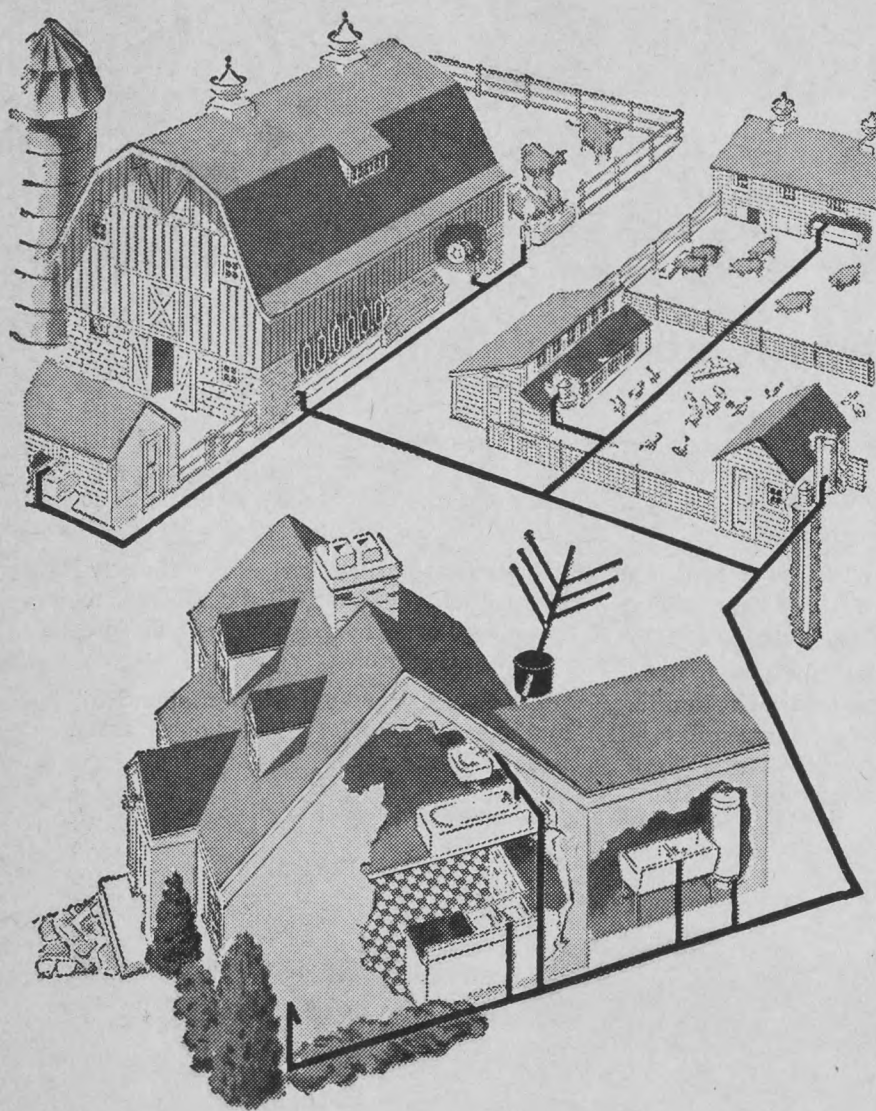
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FIELD

Recommendations of the Saskatchewan Advisory Fertilizer Council agree substantially with this advice. The Council points out that stubble crops require fertilizer which supplies a larger amount of nitrogen, and they recommend 16-20-0 at 75 to 100 pounds per acre for stubble crops in all areas with adequate moisture. In the brown and dark brown soil zones they recommend restricting fertilization of stubble crops to a trial basis.

Experimental results gained by the Department of Soils, University of Saskatchewan, indicate that a good response can be obtained on stubble crops by using separate applications of nitrogen fertilizer, though they stress that nitrogen applications are not wholly effective unless a phosphate fertilizer is used at seeding time.

The procedure for this type of fertilizer use is to broadcast from 20 to 40 pounds of nitrogen in the fall or spring (60 to 120 pounds of ammonium nitrate or 100 to 200 pounds of ammonium sulphate) and follow it with 30 to 40 pounds of 11-48-0 at seeding time.

This procedure is expensive and the council suggests that it, too, be restricted to a trial basis in all parts of Saskatchewan, except in the moist areas of the northeast.

In all areas where moisture is plentiful the use of nitrogen fertilizer on older stands of grass is recommended. Profitable increases in both seed and forage have resulted from the use of 75 to 150 pounds of ammonium nitrate or 120 to 240 pounds of ammonium sulphate per acre.

For forage seed production fall application is best while slightly better yields of feed will result from application in the spring. V

Use Care In Treating Seed

THE treating of seed grains with mercuric dust to prevent seed-borne diseases is becoming fairly general, and the North Dakota Agricultural College advises farmers of that state to observe precautions. "This mercuric dust can blister the skin, and you should wear gloves when you handle either the dust or the treated grain," they say. "If you do get dust on your skin you should wash it off immediately."

"The skin of your hands and body is even more susceptible to injury from the liquid mercuric compounds," they go on. "The liquid is more quickly absorbed through the skin than is the dust; it causes more severe blistering."

Both liquid and dust compounds should be treated with respect. V

2,4-D or MCP For Weeds in Oats?

MCP, a herbicide comparable to 2,4-D in its effect on weeds, is now readily available on the Canadian market, and H. A. Friesen, agronomist at the Lacombe Experimental Station, has been conducting an experiment to show the relative advantages of 2,4-D and MCP in controlling some annual weeds in oats.

Tests were conducted on crops of Eagle oats in which the weed infesta-

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FIELD

tion was 50 per cent stinkweed, 25 per cent hemp nettle and the remainder ball mustard, lambs' quarters, Russian pigweed, chickweed and green foxtail. Herbicides used were 2,4-D esters and amine, and MCP ester, amine and sodium salt. Each was applied at rates of one-quarter and half-pound per acre in seven gallons per acre of water. Spraying was at two dates, part of the crop being sprayed when the oats was four to five inches high, and the other when the crop reached a height of eight to ten inches.

All of the treatments gave an almost complete kill of stinkweed, ball mustard, lambs' quarters and Russian pigweed. None of the treatments effectively controlled chickweed or foxtail.

The big difference was observed in the effect on hemp nettle. It was not controlled by the 2,4-D, but the MCP killed over a third of it and suppressed the remainder enough to reduce seed set and set back the weed so that it offered little competition to the oats.

As a result of the hemp nettle control, MCP increased the yield of oats following the early spraying, but 2,4-D did not. With later spraying the weeds had already damaged the oats and yields were not increased by MCP spraying. The ester of 2,4-D, applied this late, damaged the growing oats. Both MCP and 2,4-D killed weeds, but the weeds had already reduced the crop yield.

Friesen suggests, on the basis of this work, that early spraying is important for both weed control and maximum yields. He also suggests that 2,4-D ester may damage an oat crop, but the amine will do less harm. Where hemp nettle is a weed problem MCP is preferable to 2,4-D, in spite of the fact that it is more costly. V

Comparing Brome Grass Strains

OVER a three-year period northern and southern strains of brome grass were tested for both seed and hay yields, at the Experimental Station, Scott, Sask.

The strains of northern brome included in the tests were Commercial, Parkland and Superior, while the southern strains were Manchar, Achenbach, Lincoln, Homesteader, Fischer and Martin.

The strains giving the best yield were Martin, Achenbach and Commercial, yielding .99, .97 and .96 tons of hay per acre, respectively, reports D. E. Forsberg, the agronomist who conducted the tests. The lowest yielding strains were Homesteader and Superior, yielding .85 and .79 tons, respectively.

In seed production Superior, Manchar, Parkland and Homesteader yielded significantly less than any of the other strains in the test. Lincoln yielded 142 pounds of seed per acre, and was the highest yielder, with Commercial second at 120 pounds.

The conclusion drawn from the tests was that the Commercial strain of brome grass is still the best for growing in western Canada. It is high in both hay and seed production and so is a very good dual-purpose strain. V

You Can Control Wild Oats

by L. H. SHEBESKI

Spring Tillage And Delayed Seeding

IN this column in March the choice of barley varieties to be used on wild oats-infested land was discussed.

The job for April or May is the preparation of the seedbed and the destruction of a crop of wild oats before seeding a grain or flax crop.

As early as it is possible to prepare a seedbed in the spring the land should be worked thoroughly to a depth of at least four inches and then harrowed. This is particularly important on the heavier soils and in low spots where the soil may be waterlogged. The choice of implement is relatively unimportant as long as a thorough job is done.

The purpose of early tillage is twofold: Early tillage helps warm the soil so that wild oats will start germinating more quickly and, secondly, it aerates the soil at lower depths, permitting wild oats seeds to germinate that would otherwise wait for the soil to dry sufficiently for air penetration.

The early tillage should be at least as deep as any subsequent spring operation. If a second tillage operation before seeding is deeper, ungerminated seed may be raised from depths which have lacked air and moisture needed to promote germination. Such seed may later germinate and grow with the crop.

Seeding should be delayed at least three weeks after preparing the initial seedbed to give time for all non-dormant wild oats to germinate and emerge. It normally takes that long because wild oats which are four inches below the soil surface do not start to germinate as soon as wild oats that lie closer to the soil surface, and when they do germinate it takes them longer to come up.

In a normal spring about three weeks after the original preparation of the seedbed the wild oats that emerged from close to the surface should be at least in the three-leaf stage, while those coming up from about four inches should be in the one-leaf stage. The wild oats crop may now be effectively killed by tillage.

The tillage should be done in such a way as to prevent regrowth of the plants. Again, it does not matter what implement is used as long as the wild oats are uprooted or cut. A clear, warm day is preferred.

Next month the seeding of the crop, and focal points of wild oats infestation will be discussed.

(Wild oats control is becoming an increasingly important problem. For this reason, The Country Guide has invited Professor L. H. Shebeski, head of the Plant Science Department of the University of Manitoba, to provide our readers with suggestions, from time to time, for the control of this costly weed. Each article will be short and practicable; and the suggestions offered will be sufficiently timely to permit of immediate use.—ed.) V

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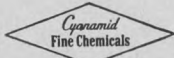
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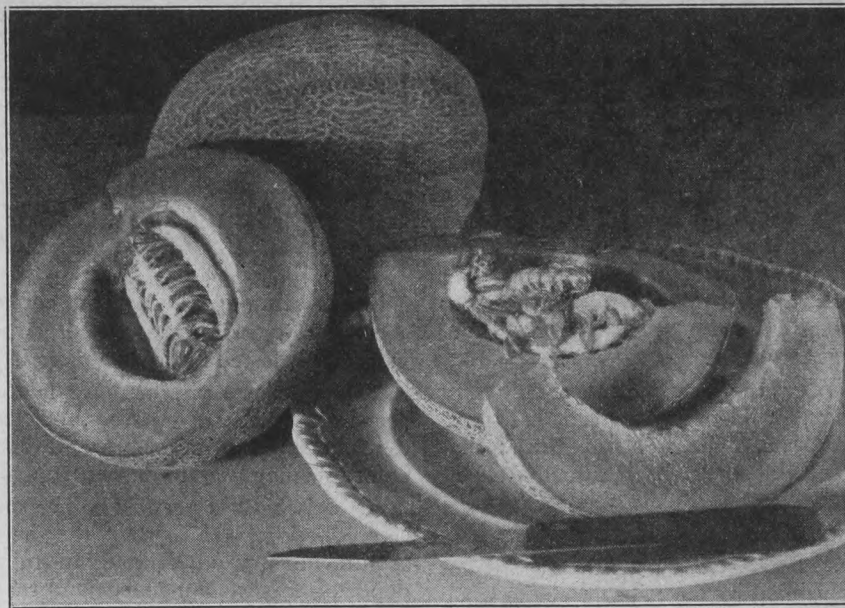
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HORTICULTURE



[Hadley photo]
Of all the plants in the vegetable garden, perhaps the muskmelon best symbolizes, for many people, the ultimate in satisfaction.

Spring Care Of the Lawn

A GREAT deal of the satisfaction obtainable from a good lawn depends substantially on how the lawn is handled early in the spring. As soon as practicable, and before the ground has become dry, it is well to go over the lawn with a rake lightly, so as not to disturb the grass roots, and remove any refuse in the form of leaves, sticks and other material carried over from last fall. An application of nitrogen fertilizer right after this will be very helpful and the moist condition of the soil will dissolve it quickly. Use a minimum of half a pound of ammonium nitrate or ammonium sulphate per 100 square feet.

Very shortly after, while the ground remains moist and the nights cool, is also a good time to put some seed on thin spots. If done then, top dressing with soil is not necessary, because the seed will work into the moist soil and germinate. Be sure, however, that seeded spots are kept moist and uncult until the new grass is up about two inches.

R. H. Anderson at the Experimental Station, Melfort, northeastern Saskatchewan, reports that the main lawns at the station have been seeded down for 17 years, and have been maintained in good condition, without watering. There, the lawns are fertilized early in the spring and again about June 15, using 200 pounds of ammonium nitrate or ammonium sulphate per acre. Mowing is only done often enough to prevent heavy, long, top growth. The grass is never cut back to less than 1.5 inches, and in late August and early September it is left at least two inches long. The last mowing is about September 15. Lawn clippings are not removed except after the first mowing in the spring, unless rainy weather has held up regular mowing and made the removal of heavy clippings necessary.

Strawberries For the Table

NEARLY everyone likes fresh strawberries when they are in season, which may be partly because they are the first of the fruits to ripen. Never-

theless, complaints are often made that the berries are small and of poor quality, or that the plants do not look healthy.

Strawberries will do fairly well on quite a wide range of soils, but they will not do well unless the soil is warm and well-drained. Like most human beings they need plenty to eat if they are to remain healthy; and for plants of all kinds this means moisture enough in the soil to dissolve the plant food and to keep the stems and leaves well distended and growing.

A reason often present where strawberries are not successful is that the plants are not renewed often enough. New plantings should be made at least every second year; and D. D. Williams of the Experimental Station at Morden says that planting should be as early in the spring as the ground can be readily worked. Only large-crowned plants, rooted from runners thrown out the previous year should be used. Planting early means that the new plants will throw out runners early in the summer and a good bed will have been formed by fall, if properly cared for.

During this first season the new plants will throw out flower clusters, but these should all be picked off, unless the variety is of the everbearing kind, when it may be allowed to flower after July, so that a fall crop can be taken. Summer bearing varieties will produce more, and establish themselves better, if not allowed to fruit the first season.

The development of a good growth for the second year will depend somewhat on whether or not the runners have been properly spaced and set. Setting the runners is easily done while the bed is being hoed. They should be spaced at about six-inch intervals; and to set them, all that is needed is to pull a little earth over the runner with the hoe, just behind the new crown or growth point, and firm it down. If too many runners develop, they can easily be cut off with the hoe.

It is better to set out a new strawberry patch on ground that has been out of sod, and is as free as possible from perennial weeds. Likewise, Mr. Williams recommends plowing under any old, diseased strawberry patches before planting a new one.

HORTICULTURE

Planting to Suit Your House

JUDICIOUS planting can make a surprising difference in the appearance of a house," says P. D. McCalla, Supervisor of Horticulture, Alberta Department of Agriculture. "A tall house may be brought down to earth by planting shrubs a little way from the corners," he says. "The line of vision then follows a gentle slope from the shrubs to the roof corner, instead of following, abruptly, the perpendicular rise of the wall."

With this in mind, take a look at your own house with a view to determining how well it sets into its surroundings, and look, also, at some of the other houses in your community, or in town, the next time you go there.

Trees and shrubs used for foundation planting can be either evergreen, or deciduous, or a combination of both. If you use shrubs that grow tall and slender around a house that is already high and narrow, they will make it look still taller. In this case, shrubs of medium height, arranged so that masses of foliage extend some little distance beyond the width of the building will tend to bring the height of the house down. Lower types of houses are suited better to close corner plantings.

J. M. Scatterty, Experimental Station, Harrow, Ontario, points out that while evergreens are usually more expensive than flowering shrubs, they are effective over a much longer period. "The improvement in appearance will more than justify the expense of planting an evergreen foundation, at least in front of the home and at entrance points."

Straight lines are nearly always to be avoided. If deciduous shrubs are used, they should be selected for their foliage effects, rather than for striking flower appearance. Readers in Alberta can secure an excellent list of trees and shrubs, grouped according to height, from their district agriculturist, or by writing to the Extension Service, Alberta Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, for a copy of the Alberta Horticultural Guide. Similar lists are available in Manitoba and Saskatchewan by writing to the provincial horticulturist at Winnipeg, or Regina, or to the provincial university at Saskatoon, or Winnipeg. ✓

Pruning Raspberries

IF the raspberries were not pruned after fruiting last year there may still be time to take care of this job, if it is done right away, and before growth starts.

First job is to cut out all old and weak canes, and then to thin out the remaining ones. If grown in rows, horticulturists at the University of Wisconsin recommend 12 to 16 sturdy canes for each four feet of row; and if in hills, six to eight of the best canes per hill.

Raspberries produce fruit on last year's growth. It is customary in commercial plantations to cut back some of the canes that are left, but never more than a quarter of the total length. The largest quantity and the best quality raspberries are produced on the upper half of the cane, so that

cutting off will result in fewer and poorer quality berries.

When pruning is completed, burn all the material that has been cut out. In this way you help keep down the spread of insects and diseases. ✓

When Nursery Stock Arrives

PERHAPS you have some nursery stock ordered for this spring, which has not yet arrived. Take good care of it when it comes, and get it into the ground as soon as you possibly can. This means getting it from the express office right away, if at all possible, and if you just can't find the time to plant it immediately on arrival, make sure that it is heeled-in.

To do this, try to find a shady spot on the north side of a building or a grove of trees, and dig a shallow trench six to eight inches deep. P. D. McCalla, supervisor of horticulture, Alberta Department of Agriculture, says that the bundles should be opened and the cuttings or trees spread out in the trench, before they are covered. This is to permit covering the roots well, so that they will not dry out. Tramp the soil around the roots, give them a good drink of water, and put some loose soil on top. If there are any poplar and willow cuttings, these can be completely buried in the trench until ready for planting. Above all, don't leave the trees or cuttings in the trench too long. ✓

Snow Mold

IN the early spring, when cool, moist conditions are provided in lawns and grassy areas by the melting snow, or even, in some areas, during the fall and winter months, a common fungus disease, known as snow mold, frequently appears. It is sometimes called winter kill, or snow blight, and first shows as a white cobwebby mass on the surface of the grass. Later, it becomes a dirty, greyish or black color, and the grass under the cobwebby structure becomes straw brown, and is frequently killed completely. If the grass is not killed, that portion which has been infected is slow to start in the spring, and weeds quickly encroach on the weakened area.

Spring treatment, according to the Division of Forage Plants, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, is not effective, because the injury usually takes place before the snow melts. Sometimes lawn owners brush the lawn to remove the cobwebby masses, but this does little more than to assist the penetration of sunlight and air. It does not reduce the injury produced by the disease.

Late fall applications of suitable fungicides is the best preventive. The fungicide should be applied just before the first lasting snow, and none but those containing mercury as the active ingredient have given satisfactory control. Over 40 fungicides have been tested at Ottawa with this result. These mercuric fungicides are readily available and the manufacturer's directions should be followed. It should also be remembered that these materials are extremely poisonous. ✓

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Raise Healthy Pullets

FUTURE egg production is largely dependent on the health, vigor and body weight of the pullets entering the laying house, says the Brandon Experimental Farm. To assure poultrymen of good pullets for the laying season, the Station makes the following recommendations.

Separate the sexes at the end of the brooding period, or when the birds are about eight weeks old. This avoids overcrowding, and the pullets thrive better without the annoyance of the cockerels. Alfalfa, clovers and many species of grasses make satisfactory range crops, and the most valuable feed comes from young tender plants. The season of usefulness of the pasture can be extended by limiting the chick population on any area, so the soil does not become entirely bare; and by mowing the field when the growth becomes old and tough. One acre of range will support 250 to 350 birds. A bromo-alfalfa mixture makes an excellent pasture, while the cereal grains, such as fall rye and oats, provide good annual pasture.

Sexual maturity should be delayed until the birds are well-grown, for this will influence the ability of the birds to continue laying for a long period. To achieve this, start feeding scratch grains at six or seven weeks of age, so that by ten weeks the birds will be receiving 25 per cent scratch grains and 75 per cent growing mash. A gradual increase of scratch grain in the ration will finally bring them, at 24 weeks of age, to a ration of 75 per cent scratch grain and 25 per cent mash.

Control of Chicken Lice

LICE in your poultry flock means a serious loss because of lower bird vitality, reduced body weight, and lower egg production. However, since this parasite spends its entire life cycle on the bird, it is readily detected among the feathers, particularly those below the vent.

Brandon Experimental Farm reports

that sodium fluoride, applied by the "pinch" or dusting methods, has proven very satisfactory. The pinch method consists of placing a small pinch of commercial sodium fluoride on the breast, neck, each thigh, below the vent, each side of the back, and on each of the outspread wings. In the dusting method, the chemical is mixed with three or four times its bulk of flour and applied with a shaker, ruffling the feathers as it's applied. If many birds are to be treated, be sure to protect your eyes and nostrils.

For flock treatment, nicotine sulphate (Black Leaf 40) is very popular and will give good results. This is applied along the top of the perches with a small brush or oil can, an hour or two before the birds go to roost. One ounce is enough for 15 feet of perch, but treatment should be repeated in ten days' time to kill lice which may have hatched from eggs present when the first treatment was given. But be sure to provide some ventilation so as to avoid suffocating your flock.

Feed Important

FOR pullets just in from the range, feed is very important—they must have scratch grain and mash in adequate amounts. If the pullets go off mash (they sometimes do in cold weather), grain should be adjusted to keep consumption high; on the other hand, if grain is restricted, the mash ration should be increased. When consumption is allowed to drop to a low level, birds are forced to draw on body reserves; this causes a loss in both weight and production. They may even go into a neck or body molt, which will keep them out of production for a month or more.

Mash is usually fed in dry form and kept before the hens at all times, although many poultrymen find wet mash or pellet feeding good at certain times of the year. This, they agree, helps to prevent egg production slumps in January and February, and encourages laying during the hot summer months. Experienced poultrymen find that two or three pounds of wet mash per 100 birds is quite satisfactory.

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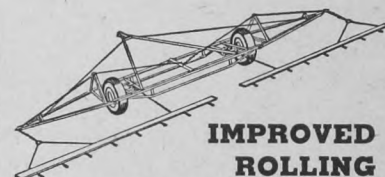
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POULTRY

Poultry nutrition research has brought many changes in poultry rations during recent years. It has been found that large amounts of corn or wheat may be substituted for oats and barley in the rations of laying hens, and that they form a "high efficiency" ration. That is to say, they supply a high rate of energy in concentrated form.

High efficiency rations are not simple, and require the presence of the necessary minerals, vitamins, and amino acids (generally associated with protein nutrition). They are low in fibre and bulk, and thus contain more energy per pound than conventional rations. Laying hens respond to high efficiency rations by consuming less feed. This does not decrease or increase egg production—it just results in increased feed efficiency. ✓

Full Value For Eggs

THE fast increasing population in the Red Deer area of Alberta meant a bigger egg market to Mrs. John Richards, and forced her into a major decision. She had been building the farm's poultry enterprise for over 15 years till it rivaled the purebred Shorthorn herd in importance on the farm. She built a reputation for quality in those days. She gathered eggs several times a day from the Leghorn flock, candled them herself and stamped each egg with her own guarantee. She boxed them in her own "Fauna Farm" cartons. Demand had mushroomed far beyond her capacity to meet it.

Laying-house facilities caused the bottleneck. The two small henhouses handled only 400 or 500 hens and required an undue amount of chore-time because of their awkward arrangement. So a year ago she began looking for an answer. She found that a two-storey plywood henhouse could be built at moderate cost, and last summer had it completed. Now, well into its first winter, it is filling the need. It's 32 feet square, has a second-hand coal furnace set up outside to heat both pens, and a feed storage room up one side to hold the feed that is lifted in by the auger-type elevator. A new insulating wallboard material, made of pressed straw in the nearby factory at Innisfail, was used for roofing and the surface then tarred. The entire cost, including carpenter's wages but not the labor of the family, came to \$3,000.

Now, with 900 Leghorns in full production, her labor with the flock is no greater than before. However, she spends more time candling, grading and putting the eggs in cartons in her cool cellar egg-room, and likes the egg business better than ever. "It's like anything else," she points out (she gets a premium of 11 cents over regular farm egg prices), "you must make a business of it. We are producing the very best eggs we know how, and selling them the way people want to buy them—appetizing and dependable."

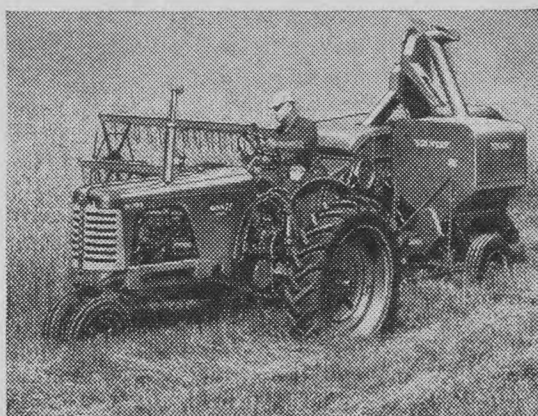
As a result, people in the Red Deer district are eating a lot of "Fauna Farm" eggs.—D.R.B. ✓



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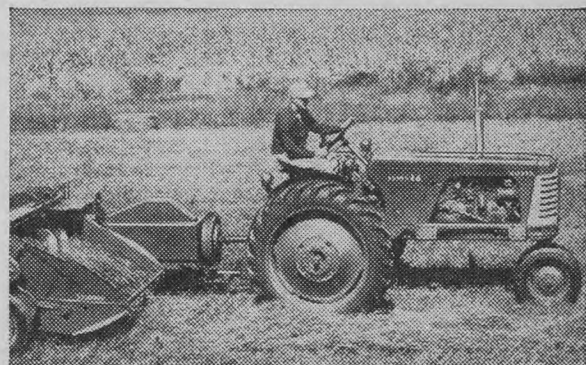
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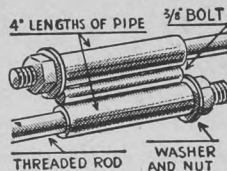
Last Minute Jobs For Spring

There should still be time for a few workshop jobs before field work begins

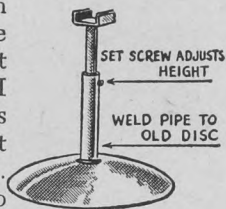
Drying Boots. When the boots of any member of our family get wet we dry them out with a quart or two of oats. We heat the oats in an open pan, pour them into the wet boots, and the next morning when we pour the oats out the boots are dry.—H.I.M.



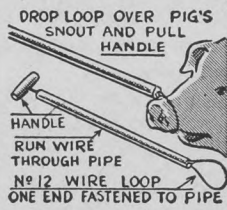
Handy Turnbuckle. The sketch shows how I made a turnbuckle for splicing a hoop for a silo or cribbing. I cut two four-inch pieces of small pipe and welded them, with a 4-inch piece of rod between, as a spacer. The threaded ends of the hoop go through in opposite directions, and when nuts are put on and snugged, the hoop tightens.—I.W.D.



Variable-height Prop. The piece of wood that you pick up to prop a machine always seems to be the wrong height. I made a useful prop by welding a short length of pipe to a large disc and then set in a rod so that I could vary its height with a set screw, as shown. You will have to use a large set screw, a heavy piece of pipe, and drill holes in the rod, or it will slip.—P.A.I., Alta.



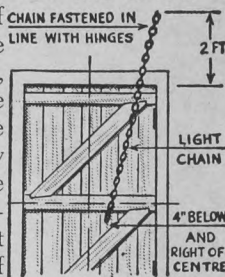
Hog Holder. There isn't much to get hold of on a hog, but I hold them with the gadget shown. It consists of a three-foot length of half-inch pipe with a small hole drilled an inch from the lower end. I run a loop of 12-gauge steel wire through the hole, up the pipe, and fasten it to a handle at the top. In use the loop goes around the pig's nose.—M.E., Alta.



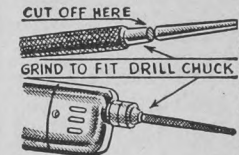
Easy Filtering. Two bottles, a funnel and filtering material are all that are needed for this handy filter. Put the material to be filtered in one of the bottles, push the filtering material into the funnel and set the funnel into the other bottle. Invert the bottle over the funnel, as shown in the illustration. It will not feed too fast. I often use ordinary waste as a filtering material.—W.F.S.



Correcting Sagging Doors. I have stopped trouble with sagging doors by fastening a chain to the door about four inches below and four inches to the hinge side of the center of the door, as shown, and fasten the other end to the barn wall directly in line with the hinges and, if possible, two feet above the top of the door. If it is not possible to put it two feet above I fasten it somewhat lower and add a fairly stiff spring to the chain, which has the same effect.—L.I.B.



Filing Out A Hole. I've used ideas from the Workshop page countless times, so am now going to share one of my own, writes S.H.S. from Alberta. I always find filing with a rat-tail tiresome, so now I cut off the long end of my round files, grind them to fit the chuck of my quarter-inch drill, and file out holes using the drill. It is fast and accurate.



Wire Tightener. A puller for holding barbed wire to be stretched can be made from a discarded mower guard. Cut a deep slot with a hacksaw at the base of the lip. This will catch the wire and barb, and connect the wire with the block and tackle.—O.T., Man.

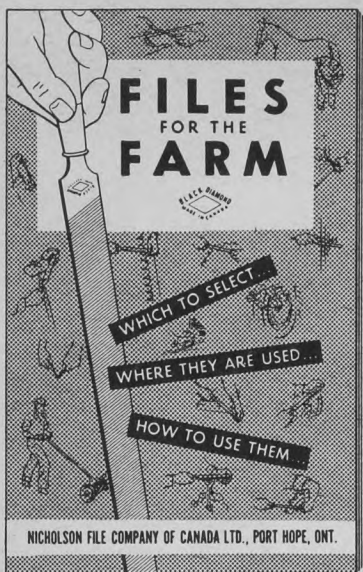


Cutting Laces. I cut leather shoe laces out of the backs of old leather mitts, with the machine shown. Cut a rectangular hole 1/4 by 3/4 inch in a small block of wood and put in a razor blade, as shown. Cut a metal stop, as shown, and screw it partly over the hole, with the screw in a slotted hole in the stop, to permit cutting different widths of lace. In use, cut a circular piece out of the back of the old mitt, start the lace with a knife, and then, after running this end through the hole in the board, pull on the lace and slowly turn the leather on top, and you will cut out a good lace.—A.W., Sask.



Oil Drum Wrench. This wrench is handy for opening the plugs on oil barrels and drums. A nut of the proper size welded to a handle, as shown, will do the trick.—L.I.B.





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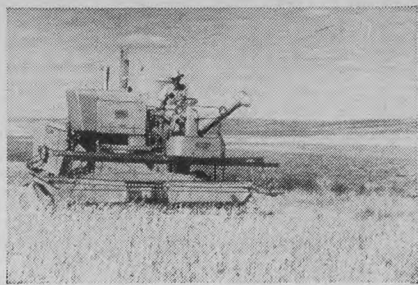
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WHAT'S NEW



According to the manufacturer the new SP-168 combine is new from wheel tread to grain spout. It features improvements in separating mechanism, engine and over-all construction and, in their view, has improved controls and operator comfort, and reduced servicing requirements. (Minneapolis-Moline Co.) (74) ✓



This new, automatic, twine-tie pickup baler designed for family sized farms is, according to the manufacturer, readily operated by one man. It produces square, evenly packed bales, of which the length can be varied from 12 to 42 inches. (J. I. Case Co.) (75) ✓



The "Lifetime" oil filter filters oil through sized, spherically shaped, bronze particles, fused at the points where they touch. Microscopic passageways allow the passage of oil but, according to the manufacturer, will not allow dirt or other abrasive material to pass through. The element is cleaned instead of being periodically replaced. ("Filterall" Sales Company.) (76) ✓



This 130-bushel capacity manure spreader can now be equipped with extension sides which permit it to do service as a 3½-ton forage box. An attachment can be fitted which will run the forage out of the side for emptying into a horizontal silo, or feeding stock in bunks. The rate of flow of the chopped material can be controlled from the tractor seat. (New Holland Machine Co.) (77) ✓

For further information about any item mentioned in this column, write to What's New Department, The Country Guide, 290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg 2, giving the key number shown at the end of each item, as—(17).

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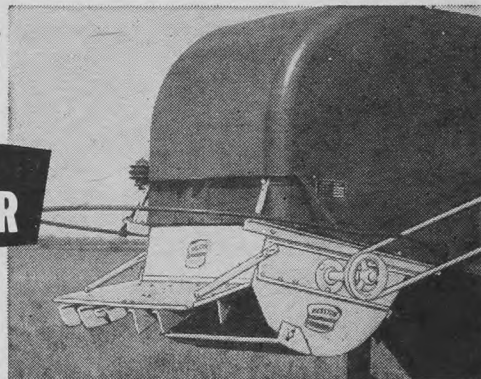
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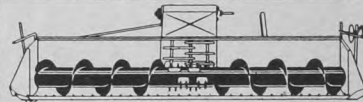
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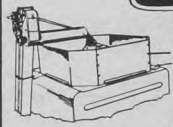


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Field proved. Prevents bunching of grain and slugging of cylinder. Fits most SP combines.



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Fits JD 55, 65, 12A, M-H, Clipper, 1H and Gleaner SP's.



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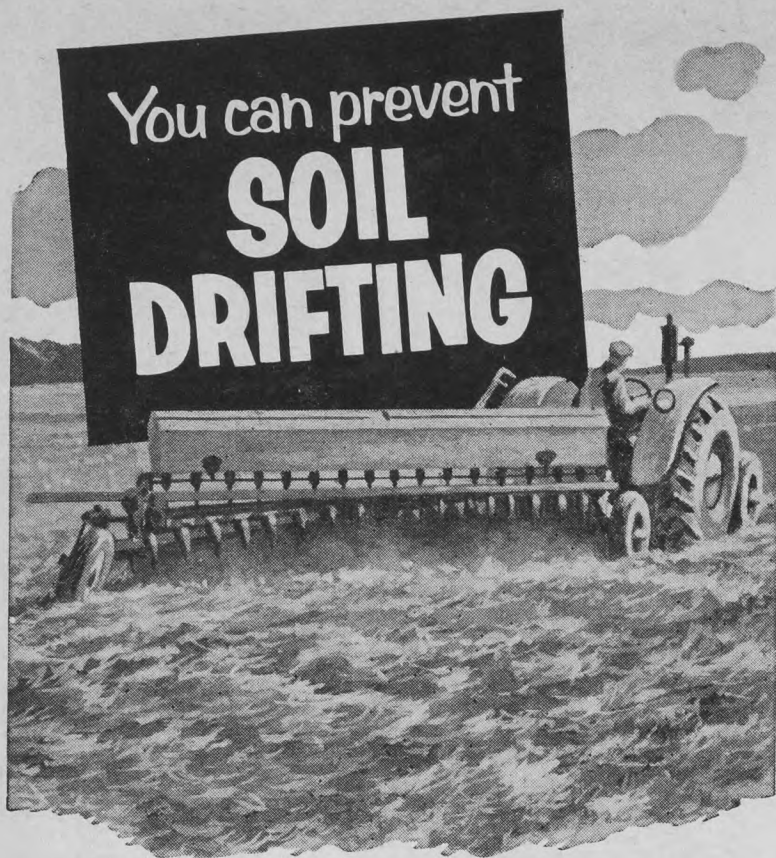
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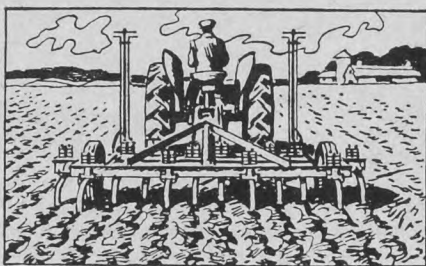
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Wind erosion removes the most valuable part of your soil and so lowers crop yield.

Stubble Mulching—

This practice is one of the most effective methods of soil conservation. It leaves a lumpy soil covered with trash, thus holding both soil and water.



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Reduces wind velocity and slows down water run-off.

Another urgent conservation problem is solved when you open an account at our nearest branch. With money, as with soil, conservation should be systematic—so keep putting money into your account and watch the balance grow. Start saving now.

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FARM YOUNG PEOPLE



Joyce Black and Ludy Abrens talking things over with C. L. Usher, assistant supervisor of 4-H club work, at Alberta Dairy Convention.

Alberta Dairymen Learn Club Benefits

4-H clubs are providing their own leaders and leaders for the rest of the community

AT the Alberta Dairy Convention held in Calgary in February, Joyce Black of the Bearspaw Calf Club told delegates of the trend toward recruiting club leaders from among past members who have grown up in 4-H club work. As the Movement grows older it's inevitable that it should produce a good many of its own leaders, and where this has already happened the move has proved to be an outstanding success.

Present leader of the Bearspaw Club, Dave Black, started in 4-H club work when he was 12 years old. During his years as a member, Dave won a trip to Provincial Club Week, which was held at Olds, and also a place on Alberta's judging team at National Club Week in Toronto.

In 1954, the Bearspaw group won the Dairy Club General Efficiency Award for Alberta. Scoring was based on attendance at club meetings, monthly feeding records, club participation, and judging competitions, plus a final examination. The club average was 780 out of a possible 1,000, and no one scored less than 657. Members are proud of the fact that judging teams from Bearspaw have represented the Calgary district at 4-H judging finals in most of the years since the club was first organized.

On the same Dairy Convention program, Ludy Abrens of the Red Deer Calf Club gave a talk entitled, "What 4-H Means to Me." He explained how club work encouraged a member to set a high standard for himself so that he would always do his best in any task he took on. By taking part in business meetings and serving on committees, club members learn to accept, and discharge responsibilities. They come to realize the part science can play in improving farm efficiency and farm living. Every member gets a chance to get up and give a speech to his or her group, or to participate in a demonstration. If a member's talent is for leadership,

it will be brought to the foreground when he gets a chance at the club presidency. Former 4-H club members can already be found as successful business and professional men and women, and leaders in their community. Perhaps the greatest contribution of the Movement, Ludy maintained, is that it strengthens family ties in an age when parents and their youngsters tend to grow farther apart.

It's an Ill Rust

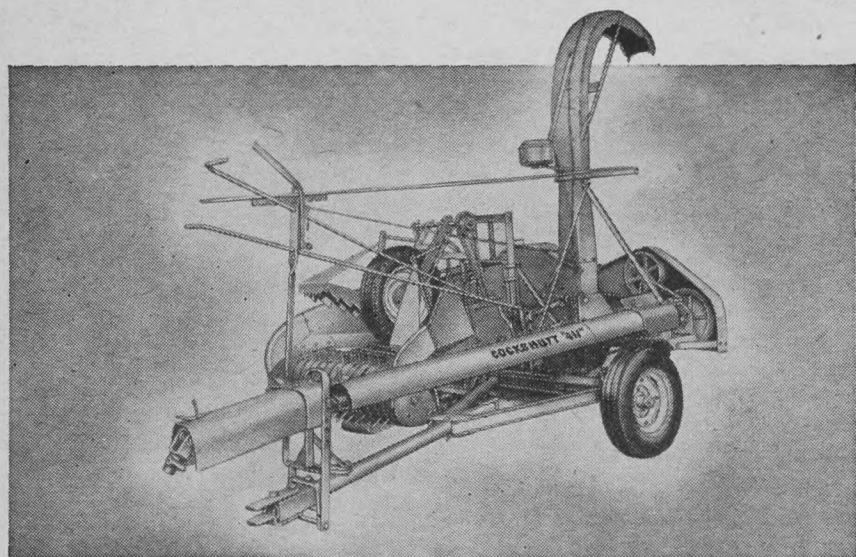
IT'S an ill wind that blows no good, they say, and this could well apply to a wheat rust epidemic too. Russell Giles, leader of the Grasswood 4-H Grain Club, Saskatoon, dropped us a line to tell how his group turned their rust losses into a bigger and better achievement day:

"The havoc played by rust last year left several 4-H grain clubs in Saskatchewan without a seed sample or sheaf to exhibit at their achievement day. Our Grasswood Grain Club members decided this loss of exhibits would ruin the show, which has always been an outstanding feature in our district. To offset this, we decided to have an educational display contest. Each member was asked to make a display measuring about nine square feet in area, and not more than three feet high. Out of a total of 15 members, nine exhibited displays, and the show was a big success. So successful, in fact, that we've decided to make it a yearly event."

National Club Week A Big Event

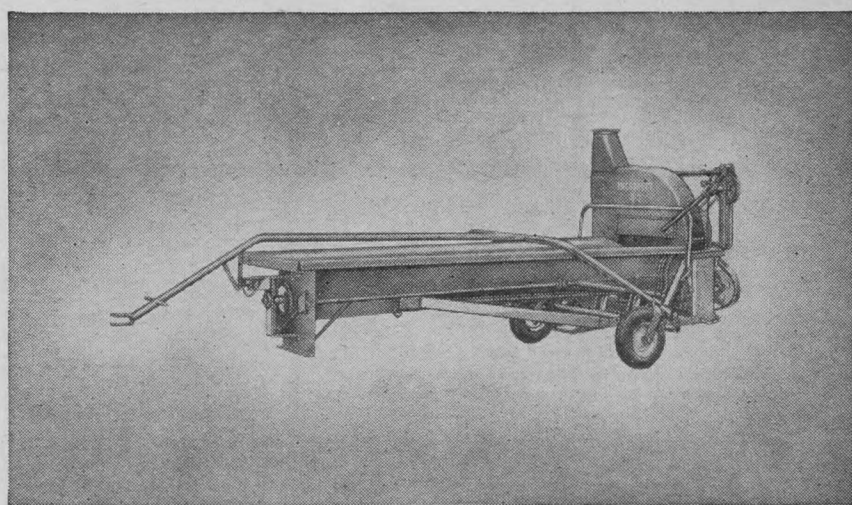
ABOUT one-quarter of the annual budget of the Canadian Council on 4-H Clubs goes to finance National 4-H Club Week held in Toronto at the time of the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair.

GET DEMONSTRATION PROOF OF FASTER HAYING -LOWER LEAF LOSS WITH COCKSHUTT EQUIPMENT



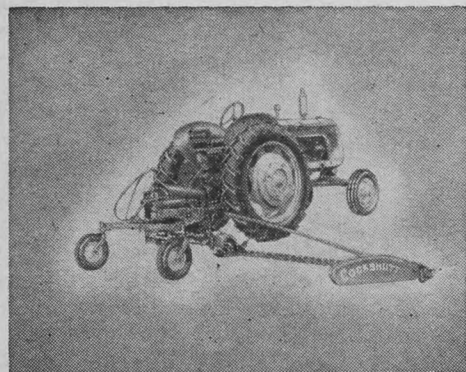
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Convert rich grasses and legumes into succulent silage faster and at lower cost than ever before. Ask your dealer to show you the many features built into these machines to conserve power and speed the harvest. Cockshutt "411" Forage Harvester features Big Capacity



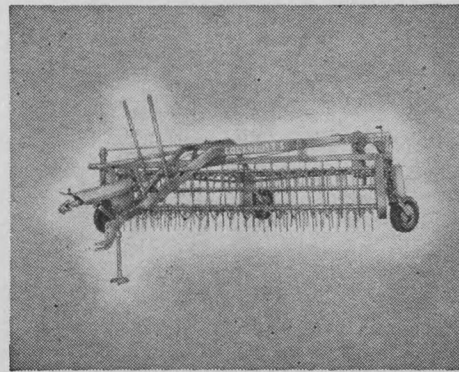
— New Positive Feed — interchangeable Hay Pick-up, Cutter Bar or Row Crop Heads—complete control from tractor seat—choice of P.T.O. or Engine Drive models.

Cockshutt "412" Crop Blower is easy to set — safe to operate. Features auger type feed, unique transport truck.



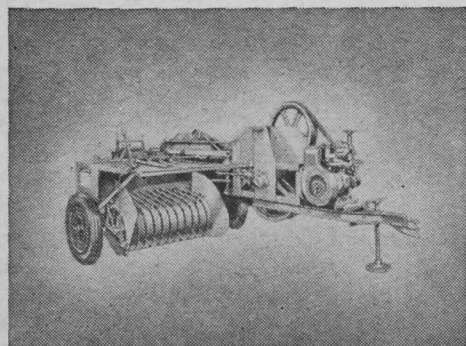
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There's nothing your Cockshutt dealer will like better than getting you on the seat of a Cockshutt tractor attached (quick as a wink) to a new "15AS" heavy duty mower. A slight tug on the control rope starts the fastest power lift on any mower. You get roller bearings, V-belt drive, rubber caster wheels and 2 sets of knives. Feature for feature and dollar for dollar, it's the best buy of any mower. And, your Cockshutt dealer can show you other mowers with low price tags.



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Be sure to include raking when you ask for the Cockshutt haying demonstration. For clean, gentle, efficient raking, you can't beat the "5" rake... with power driven reel and features that save time and hay for many, many seasons. There are several rakes to choose from, including horse-drawn dump rakes.



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You can bale up to 6 tons an hour... New "324" features improved side delivery fork to insure gentle hay handling — twine tension release to insure securely tied bales. Easy and close adjustment of knife plus specially designed plunger head eliminates knife alignment trouble. Choice of P.T.O. or engine models.

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This neat, inexpensive garage can be built at low cost with Sylvaply waterproof-glue plywood.



This brooder house accommodates up to 300 chicks, or converts to laying house for small flock.



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SYLVAPLY DOUGLAS FIR WATERPROOF-GLUE **PLYWOOD**

• This feature is furnished monthly by United Grain Growers Limited

MONTHLY

Canadian Wheat Board Annual Report

The report of the Canadian Wheat Board for the crop year 1953-54 is descriptive of many of the marketing problems encountered throughout the year. As a resume of the West's grain situation the report is of vast importance to all Western Canadian grain growers. An attempt is made to summarize in the following paragraphs the most important aspects of the report.

Probably most important to Prairie producers was the decline in Canadian exports of wheat (including flour) from the exceptionally high figure of 386 million bushels in 1952-53 to 255 million bushels in 1953-54. The Wheat Board reiterates the point that the good harvest of 1953-54 followed a year of very large international trade in wheat, as the result of which many of the importing countries were well stocked with reserves of imported wheat as well as supplies from domestic crops at the beginning of the crop year. The easing of international tensions in importing countries also resulted in some reduction of these reserves and consequently smaller quantities of imported bread grains were required.

Despite a reduction in purchases of Canadian wheat by some 87 million bushels, Europe continued to constitute the largest external market for wheat and flour, accounting for a total of 147 million bushels or 58 per cent of Canadian exports as compared with 63 per cent of total exports in the crop year 1952-53. The market losses were accounted for principally by the United Kingdom, Italy, Yugoslavia and the Netherlands.

Asia provided the second external market of major importance for Canadian wheat and flour importing 57.9 million bushels or 23 per cent of Canadian exports as compared with 62.3 million bushels or 16 per cent of total exports in 1952-53. Non-European nations exhibiting the greatest reduction in purchases of Canadian wheat from the previous year were Pakistan, Egypt, India and Peru.

Marked changes in the distribution pattern of the Canadian export trade in wheat are apparent. In most countries reduced purchases resulted from the excellent 1953 harvests and the release of reserve wheat stocks. In the South American market, however, the return of Argentina as a supplier of wheat was a factor in reducing Canadian exports to South American countries such as Brazil, Peru, Bolivia and Chile. These are countries in which Argentina enjoys a natural geographic advantage and to which that country has been a traditional supplier. Canadian market losses in these countries were partially offset by increased sales of wheat and flour in northern markets, particularly Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia and British Guiana.

The following table shows 1953-54 exports of wheat (including wheat exported as flour) by continental areas and major importing countries together with the equivalent figures for the previous year:

(Millions of Bushels)

	Crop Year 1953-54	Crop Year 1952-53
Europe		
United Kingdom	82.0	122.8
Germany	21.3	24.3
Belgium	13.2	20.9
Switzerland	9.8	10.5
Netherlands	6.8	15.5
Italy	0.5	13.5
Yugoslavia	0.2	10.2
Other European	13.2	26.3
Total	147.0	217.7
Asia		
Japan	40.4	14.9
India	4.2	14.0
Pakistan	5.1	14.4
Philippine Islands	5.1	5.3
Israel	4.5	2.5
Other Asiatic	3.7	11.2
Total	57.9	62.3
South America		
Brazil	7.7	11.4
Venezuela	4.2	2.8
Ecuador	2.0	0.7
Colombia	2.0	0.5
Peru	1.6	5.6
Bolivia	0.8	2.3
Other South American	1.3	2.6
Total	19.6	25.9
Central American and Caribbean		
Trinidad and Tobago	2.2	1.9
Cuba	2.0	1.3
Jamaica	1.8	1.3
Others	5.2	3.8
Total	11.2	8.3
Africa		
Union of South Africa	7.7	5.7
Egypt	0.6	13.9
Gold Coast	0.9	0.1
Belgium Congo	0.7	0.2
Other African	1.4	1.8
Total	11.3	21.7
North America		
United States—		
Consumption	5.7	17.3
Milling in Bond	2.1	5.7
Total	7.8	23.0
Grand Total	255.1	385.5

Sales Policy

The basic problem confronting the Wheat Board during the 1953-54 crop year, states the report, was that of marketing wheat under surplus conditions and in competition with other exporting countries. As might be expected under these conditions price adjustments were important facets of the Board's operations.

Of particular significance were the over-all price reductions during the year and the increase of selling discounts for No. 2 and No. 3 Northern wheat in relation to the selling price for No. 1 Northern. From the International Wheat Agreement level of \$2.03 per bushel at the commencement of the year Board quotations for No. 1 Northern wheat basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur declined through the course of the crop year to a level of \$1.70½ per bushel on July 30, 1954. This represented an over-all decline of 32½ cents per bushel for the year, including a downward adjustment in the Board's selling price of 10 cents per bushel in June, 1954. On the same basis the over-all reduction in Board selling prices for No. 2 Northern, No. 3 Northern and No. 4 Northern was 36½ cents per bushel. These substantial price reductions "were made in order to keep Canadian wheat competitive on the world market."

A measure intended to encourage sales of Canadian wheat was taken by the Board on Sept. 4, 1953, which permitted buyers the option of purchasing Board wheat at its daily quoted selling prices or on a deferred

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CHOICE OF BACK HOE OR SHOVEL BUCKET TO FIT YOUR SPECIAL NEEDS.

HIGHLY TRANSPORTABLE AT HIGHWAY SPEEDS.

FREE FOLDER gives complete information. Write today giving model choice.

BADGER MACHINE CO.
WINONA, MINNESOTA Dept. C

ONE OF SEVERAL ADDITIONAL MODELS OF THE FAMOUS HOPTO. MOUNTS ON ANY 1½-TON TRUCK.

COMMENTARY

price basis. This was designed to make the means of purchasing Canadian wheat more attractive to buyers under conditions which prevailed at the time.

Later in the crop year, the Board adopted a policy of making wheat generally competitive in overseas markets, irrespective of the port of shipment. This policy recognized the lower forwarding costs of wheat shipped to overseas markets from Pacific Coast ports which resulted in the ports operating at near capacity while the movement of wheat from St. Lawrence ports and the Maritime ports was substantially lower. Since most of the wheat shipped to Pacific ports originated in the Province of Alberta, shipments from Saskatchewan and Manitoba were under something of a handicap, a situation which reacted against producers in the eastern Prairies in that deliveries were held up because of the low volume of clearances from terminals. As a measure to establish more equality in shipments from different areas of the Prairie Provinces the Board commenced making separate quotations on wheat from the various ports of origin thus establishing a price differential between Pacific Coast ports and Fort William-Port Arthur.

Monthly average Board quotations for wheat for 1953-54 are shown in the following tables.

	I.W.A. ASKING PRICES		
	Basis No. 1 Fort William/ Port Arthur	Nor. Wheat in store Vancouver	Churchill
	(cents per bushel)		
August, 1953	201½	201½	—
September	200½	200½	—
October	195½	195½	—
November	190	190	—
December	188½	188½	—
January, 1954	188½	188½	—
February	183½	186½	187½*
March	180	187	189
April	182½	189½	191½
May	182½	189½	191½
June	174	180	183
July	170½	176½	179½

*Average from February 16 to 28 only.

From August 1, 1953, to July 31, 1954, the Board sold wheat for domestic use at the same prices as it sold wheat for export under the terms of the International Wheat Agreement.

1953-54 Wheat Pool Account

Wheat stocks in the 1953-54 Pool totalled 548 million bushels, consisting of 398 million bushels received from producers, 148.7 million bushels transferred from the 1952-53 Pool as at January 30, 1954, and 1.3 million bushels purchased from sources other than producers.

Cost of wheat acquired was valued at \$795 million and total sales at \$297.5 million. After allowing for unsold stocks and, after deducting operating costs for the year, the account showed a net loss of \$26.7 million.

However, this situation is accounted for by the fact that unsold stocks were valued at the Board's initial payment of \$1.40 per bushel basis No. 1 Northern wheat in store Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver. The report indicates that this valuation was in accordance with accepted accounting practice and was consistent with the procedure followed in the previous crop year.

1953-54 Oats Pool Account

The 1953-54 Oats Pool was closed on October 15, 1954, with total receipts of 102.5 million bushels comprising 89.7 millions received from producers and 12.8 million bushels transferred from the previous year. Completed sales at closing date amounted to 96.8 million bushels with the remaining 5.7 million bushels being transferred to the 1954-55 Pool at prices related to the closing price of the October and December futures on October 15. These were 92½ cents per bushel and 86 cents per bushel respectively. An allowance of 1½ cents per bushel for carrying charges subsequent to the transfer date was made on all grades of oats transferred.

The 1953-54 Oats Pool account as at October 15, 1954, showed a surplus of \$5.7 million.

Exports of oats during the year totalled 70.7 million bushels as compared with 65.4 million bushels in the previous crop year. Principal importers were the United States, Belgium and the United Kingdom, taking 65.9 million bushels, 2.1 million bushels and 1.5 million bushels respectively.

1953-54 Barley Pool Account

Board receipts of barley from producers in the 1953-54 crop year amounted to 101.2 million bushels. A further 17.5 million bushels were

	CLASS II ASKING PRICES		
	Basis No. 1 Fort William/ Port Arthur	Nor. Wheat in store Vancouver	Churchill
	(cents per bushel)		
August, 1953	202½	202½	—
September	200½	200½	—
October	195½	195½	—
November	190	190	—
December	188½	188½	—
January, 1954	188½	188½	—
February	183½	186½	187½*
March	180	187	189
April	182½	189½	191½
May	182½	189½	191½
June	174	180	183
July	170½	176½	179½

transferred to the Pool from the 1952-53 Pool.

Completed sales up to September 30, 1954, when the account was closed out, totalled 97.6 million bushels. Unsold quantities amounting to 21.1 million bushels were transferred to the 1954-55 account, the transfer involving pricing the various grades in relation to the closing prices of the October and December futures on September 30, 1954. These were \$1.09½ and \$1.06½ respectively, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur.

The account showed a surplus of close to \$10 million at the closing out date of September 30, 1954. The final payment of 9.717 cents per bushel was completed on November 8, 1954.

Exports of barley during the 1953-54 crop year totalled 90.0 million bushels as compared to 118.9 million bushels in the previous year. The United States was the largest individual market for barley, exports to that country consisting chiefly of grades suitable for malting purposes. Japan purchased 19.7 million bushels and was closely followed by the United Kingdom with 19.6 million bushels. Sharp reductions occurred in exports to Germany and Belgium as compared with previous crop year. V



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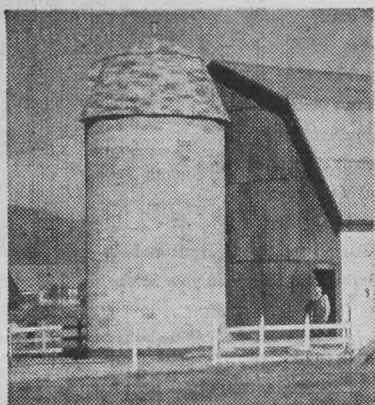
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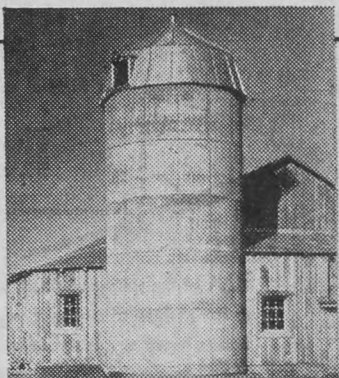


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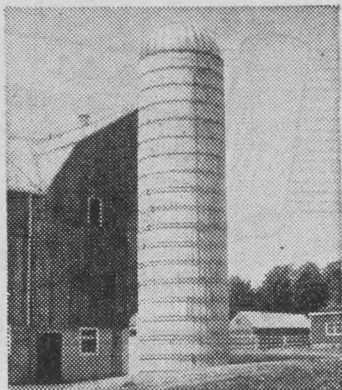
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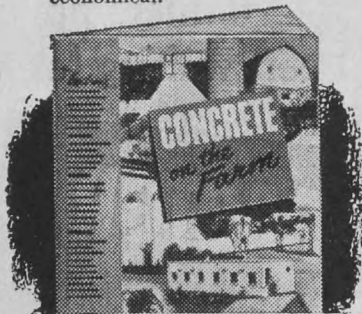
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The Surplus Merry-Go-Round

Continued from page 9

would be glad to unload it, if we could.

But the worst feature of this whole mess is that the bulk of this butter doesn't sell at all; it just keeps piling up. The question is, when it finally bursts the seams of American warehouses, will it also topple the structure of GATT, and destroy the latter as an effective instrument of international collaboration?

The United States government, through Secretary of Agriculture Benson, has stressed to everyone that the huge stocks of surplus produce soon to be sold to friendly countries would not upset competitive prices. Other nations are inclined to be a bit skeptical, when they hear that a majority of the 50-member U.S. House appropriations committee recommended a system of periodic auctions to get rid of these surpluses on foreign markets—a course that would surely break world prices. Although the recommendation carried no force of law, it gave a glimpse of U.S. Congressional thinking. Hearing these words, and eyeing the mounting American stockpiles, these nations are wondering if the flaxseed and the butter aren't just the first few drops that herald a coming cloudburst.

ON the other hand, why should the United States be expected to keep its goods off world markets until all other countries have disposed of their production? No one can deny the earnest efforts of the American government over the past two years to manage its surpluses without harming world trade. Probably no other country faced with a similar situation has so deliberately placed the interests of others before its own. Although American surpluses are so big they constitute a world problem, other nations have been lacking in practical suggestions and offers of international co-operation to solve it. Meanwhile, the United States has taken several important steps in an attempt to handle the problem on its own.

One of them was the Agricultural Act of 1954. It established the principle of flexible price supports and acreage restrictions to help gear farm operations to the nation's needs, and

Definition of Punctuality: The art of arriving for an appointment just in time to be indignant at the tardiness of the other party.

at the same time, to minimize the need for farm production and marketing controls. In addition, the CCC was authorized to acquire a special "set-aside" of surplus agricultural commodities, among them 500 million bushels of wheat, 500 million pounds of cottonseed oil, 200 million pounds of butter, 300 million pounds of cheese, and four million bales of upland cotton. This is to be disposed of in and outside the United States in seven ways—none of which could readily be called dumping.

The disposal channels include food for disaster and other relief purposes at home and abroad, sale or

barter deals for strategic materials, donations to school lunch programs, transfers to the national emergency stockpile, donations or sales to research or educational projects, and for unrestricted use to meet a need for increased consumer supplies. Plans are also under way to tackle the butter "bogey" by converting the 264 million-pound surplus into "Ghee"—a substance used in Asia as food, medicine, ointment, and for religious ceremonies. Millions of Hindus and Moslems in Asia and the Middle East use Ghee, and it's in short supply in that part of the world. Finding a recipe to make an acceptable brand of Ghee from U.S. butter is not an easy matter, and its sale would involve a loss of 29 cents a pound on the butter itself. But these measures are under way, and they're certainly not the actions of a nation deliberately out to wreck world markets.

What of these other exporting nations that are losing sleep over the threat of U.S. dumping? Before the surplus problem is brought under control there will have to be a few production adjustments in other countries—not just in the United States. In Canada, prices of many of our farm products aren't competitive with world prices and production in certain lines is badly out of balance with demand. To date, we've no acreage restrictions, and the rigid price fixed on our butter is considered, even by many dairy leaders, to be too high to encourage home consumption. And speaking of subsidized exports, our southern neighbor might well paraphrase a well known quotation, "let the nation that's guiltless first cast a stone." V

C.F.A. Policy Statement

Continued from page 7

variety of purposes for their members. The fact that they have multiplied in numbers so rapidly, indicates that an increasing percentage of farmers have come to realize that co-operative organizations can be, and have been, very helpful to the industry.

In recent years, however, a feeling has been growing among producers that the number of farmers who will voluntarily join a co-operative organization is limited, regardless of the importance of the problem confronting them. From this has arisen the idea that voluntary co-operative organizations alone cannot bring about the improvements in marketing methods that a majority of the producers of some products believe are needed. Consequently, the Federation, after a considerable amount of study and discussion among its member bodies, and at its annual meetings, now supports the idea of supplementing co-operative ownership of farmer-owned marketing organizations, with the development of producer-controlled marketing boards, organized under provincial and federal marketing legislation. The Federation believes, however, that co-operative organizations are basic to any development of producer marketing boards, because they are a proven means of developing self-help enterprises by large numbers of producers, under principles of democratic ownership, control, and a fair distribution of the benefits. V



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good shooting during
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Another winter has passed and the game birds will soon be busily engaged in family affairs. In any event, wise and provident laws protect all these creatures until next autumn.

So what is a man with a shotgun to do? Must his gun, protected with grease, remain in its case or cabinet until next September?

Not at all. Close at hand for most of us, outlets can be found in the control of pests and predators and in skeet and trap shooting. All across the country these games are growing rapidly in popular-

ity. Men and women, boys and girls, are joining or forming clubs for their enjoyment.

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The process of forming a skeet or trap club is a relatively simple one but a club is not entirely essential to the enjoyment of the sport. An inexpensive hand trap, a few targets and shells and the company of a few friends, will set you up for a pleasant afternoon of shooting and a chance to sharpen your shooting eye.

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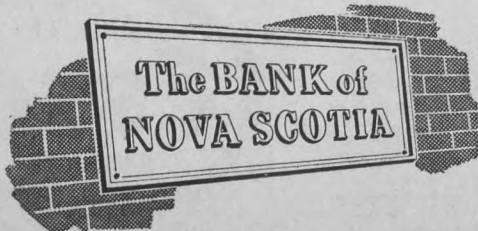
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Farmers' Town Down North

Continued from page 10

larger centers, but it would sure help Manning if they did it here."

That railroad is the one thing that causes Manning any concern as to its future.

"What if the railroad comes north and doesn't come through town?" This is a familiar old problem to western towns. And there is no immediate worry, for the railway is only projected in the minds of hopeful grain growers. Manning points out that the Northern Alberta Railroad, by the terms of purchase, guarantees to build some line every year. To date, not a mile has been built.

"It would sure be a boon to us farmers, if the railroad did come," said one. "Then we wouldn't have to truck our wheat to town at 35 cents a bushel. Actually, I figure that we won't get any railroad up here until oil or mining up north calls for it."

One of the busiest men in Manning is J. W. Nichols, Alberta's most northerly field man. He is field supervisor of what corresponds to the municipal service board, in the older part of the province. He is also secretary of the Battle River Agricultural Society, and "ramrod" behind the 4-H Beef Club.

"He's the fellow we see about weed control, erosion problems, grasshoppers or warble flies," said one farmer. "We sure make good use of Jack, all right."

Mr. Nichols was busy as the proverbial beaver, when we met him at the Battle River Agricultural Society's annual exhibition. With the dismally rainy weather that prevailed throughout Peace River District last summer, the first day of the Exhibition was deluged. The crowd thinned rapidly, as the rain blotted out the ball game, and drowned out the Midway music. However, the second day of Alberta's most northerly fair was a complete success, for the sun shone.

An outstanding exhibit in the morning's parade was the float prepared by the 4-H Beef Club, with a sturdy Hereford steer riding placidly amongst his attendants.

WE saw that float dismantled, later on, on the home grounds of John D. Lambert, Master Farmer, some eight miles from Manning. Jack Lambert is president of the Battle River Agricultural Society and father of enthusiastic 4-H members. All of his children are in 4-H work, and many are the prizes they've brought home.

That smiling homestead, with well-cared-for grounds, sleek cattle and happy children, is a far cry from Jack Lambert's first dwelling in the Peace River District. This Master Farm Family of 1952 started its career in far different surroundings.

Jack and his partner came into the Peace River area north of Grimshaw by wagon-road, in 1931. They had a couple of horses, a bull and a few cows. At once, they cut logs and built a barn for the livestock. But the men themselves holed up in a sandy bank, fronted with logs. That winter the horses died, and they had to harness the bull for spring plowing. They also built a small log house with sodded

roof, and here the pretty Mrs. Lambert came to keep house.

She has always taken the keenest interest in the farm work, and knows more about field crops than most wives dream of. But the Lamberts' great achievement has been in making farm life attractive to their children. They've encouraged them by letting them have a share in farm problems and profits, and by taking their affairs seriously. The result is a co-operative, happy family with a farming future.

"The main crop here is wheat," said Mrs. Lambert, "but barley is fast taking its place."

"Yes, we're turning a lot to barley," her husband agreed. "It helps clean the ground, and is an earlier crop. Now that wheat's on quota, we can use the same machinery, but with a different grain. We don't get as good returns as with wheat, but there are certain advantages. One thing, there's always a market for good malting barley in the East."

On his grey-wooded soil, he has averaged 30 bushels with wheat, 35



"Shall we tell him that his golf ball is over here and that's a hen's egg he's about to hit?"

with barley. Some years have brought as high as 70 bushels of barley per acre, some years as low as 20.

"I'm not getting any younger," said Jack with a grin. That's a statement no one can dispute, but his sandy hair and bushy eyebrows show no trace of grey. "So this year, when he reaches 18, I'm giving my son one quarter-section, and some of my surplus machinery. He's already got 10 head of his own cattle. No need for him to start in under conditions as tough as I did."

But what about the girls? we wondered.

"We'll do our best by them, too," he said firmly. "Our eldest daughter was married last year, and we gave the young couple a lot of their farm machinery."

The Lamberts have come a long way from that dugout in the creek bank!

Farmers in the Peace River District are raising flax very successfully, as a good cash crop. It isn't usually seeded until all danger of frost is past, which unfortunately allows the weeds just the chance to grow that they've wanted. Oats are grown largely as green feed, to be mixed with hay and hammer-milled for the cattle.

In this country, cattle can remain outdoors all winter, and some can't be persuaded to enter a barn even when the mercury hits -70° F.

"Some sort of shelter for the cattle is worth while," another farmer told us, "even if it's only straw piles, poplar bluffs or a lean-to. Alfalfa and timothy make a very good mixture here, though timothy occasionally

winter-kills, if we get chinooks. But it sure is the ticket to keep the cattle from bloating."

THERE is considerable potential agricultural wealth in the new north, which is every year being opened by soil surveys. Homesteading still goes on in the Peace River area, out from Manning and other points. Alberta goes about it wisely, testing the soil first, sending in land surveyors, and building roads in advance of settlement.

Homesteaders have only to file on land, prove it up, and pay only the application and deed costs. Unimproved land in this northern region along the Mackenzie Highway goes at private sale for about \$3.00 an acre. When cleared, it reaches \$30-\$35. The cost of clearing may be nearly that amount, although the use of brush-cutters has reduced clearing costs to around \$18 an acre. Cleared land in the proximity of schools may run to \$60 an acre in places.

In some places power lines are already installed. A Rural Electrification Society in Manning is off to a good start. The farmers had to co-operate on this, for it is the longest continuous power line in Alberta, and farthest from its source of energy.

And although Manning and District seems to be 'way off north on the map, the farmers aren't left to slog out their problems all by themselves. Northeast of the District is the Fort Vermilion Experimental Substation, which carries on constant experiment for the benefit of northern farmers.

To the immediate south are the illustration plots of John Nicklason's farm at Deadwood, operated in connection with the Beaverlodge Experimental Station. The district agricultural office is at Berwyn, just west of Grimshaw.

District Agriculturist Beattie pointed to a map on his office wall. "These blank spots have been shown suitable for agriculture, but you'll notice that the survey lines are missing. Those areas won't be opened for homesteading until the lines go through, and some sort of roads are available. Alberta doesn't want any more hit-or-miss homesteading, where you get little pockets of settlers detached from all the rest of the province."

Manning won't ever be in that situation, being located on an all-weather road. And even the farmers on the back roads are getting improved conditions, as the gravel reaches out farther and farther to their homesteads. The muddy isolation of Peace River is vanishing year by year, as farm trucks and cars roll into Manning—the farmers' own town—for shopping, schooling, or hospitalization, when they need it. V

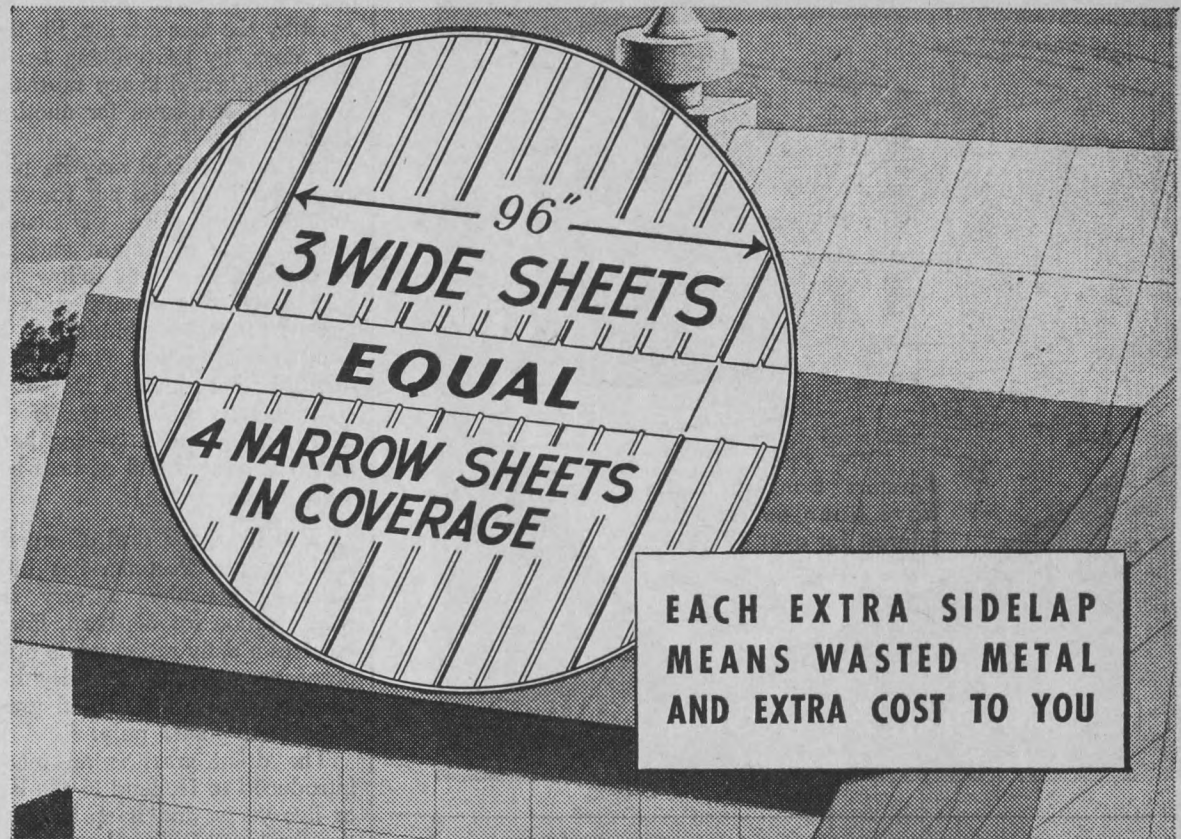


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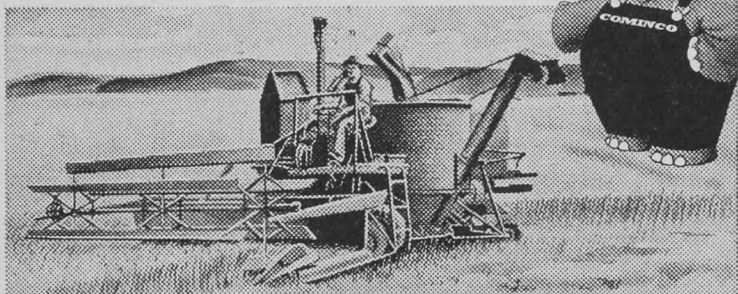
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Dutch Farm and Intensive Dairying

Continued from page 8

These charts show that each field is normally either grazed or cut for hay, or ensilage, four or five times each year. It receives an application of fertilizer with about the same frequency. For instance, a typical chart might show Mr. Peetoom that field B2 received an application of 15 kilograms of pure phosphate per acre in mid-February. Subsequent applications of manure and 50 kilograms per acre of pure nitrogen are followed in late April by the first grazing, for three or four days, by the milking herd. The young stock and sheep normally follow the milch cows for another few days.

In June the field may be pastured again, or it may be cut for ensilage. Another application of manure is usually given in August and grazing or silage-making will follow in September. Grazing usually ends in late October, but green fodder can be cut into November and December. The reason is that although Dutch winters are generally mild, there is a good deal of rain, and a grazing herd can punch a pasture full of hoof-holes in a day or so.

AFTER a good deal of experimenting, Mr. Peetoom has hit upon what he considers a very suitable winter ration for his herd. Each cow receives a daily ration made up in the proportions of 10 kilos dry hay, 15 kilos silage, six kilos dried grass and three kilos potato pulp.

The dried grass is an innovation introduced to Holland in the last four or five years, and is an indication of the shortage of normal sources of concentrate in that country. Within recent years a chain of co-operative grass-drying plants has been set up in the north of Holland. The highly compressed dehydrated grass pellets which these plants produce are fed to dairy herds in place of the traditional grain meal. The dried-grass concentrate is rated to contain 21 per cent protein, roughly double that of grass ensilage.

The green grass is cut on the Peetoom farm, and hauled the same day to the nearest drying factory. The complete drying and capsuling process takes less than an hour, and the bagged concentrate returns to the farm the same night.

The only outside feed purchased for the herd is potato pulp, a by-product of the Dutch potato farina mills. It supplies the dairy diet with a high starch content.

The only other livestock on the farm is a flock of 20 Texel sheep. This breed comes from the Dutch island of the same name, and while they have a good record of wool production, they are especially noted for the quality of mutton or lamb produced. Lambs go to slaughter at six months and usually yield a 65-pound average carcass.

Berkhout, the village near the Peetoom farm, is located in one of the oldest polders of North Holland. There appears to be no accurate record of when this part of the land was reclaimed from the sea. Unlike the newer polders in the Zuyder Zee, you can drive across the flat land toward Berkhout and see every evidence of what is always associated with Dutch

countryside. The old windmills are still there; likewise the diked canals with barges drawing produce to market. The wooden shoes still clomp along the road, and there seem to be brigades of cyclists everywhere. The countryside is as quaint and as picturesque as ever.

Driving toward the Peetoom farm, R. J. Koopsmans, the chief agricultural adviser for the district, explained the underlying philosophy of the country's agricultural progress.

In Holland a percentage of the responsibility for developing improved agricultural methods lies with the farmers themselves. In each community, one farm is generally regarded as a "pilot" for the whole community. This leader is chosen for his thoroughness and efficiency and to him other farmers come for advice. Such a farmer was Franz Peetoom.

Behind the story of this youthful farmer's success lies the effectiveness of Holland's excellent elementary educational system in agriculture. Across the tiny country there are 209 primary agricultural schools offering courses to farm youth and farm workers, who attend only one or two days a week. Mr. Peetoom attended such a school for four years during the time that he was a farm laborer. Not content with the knowledge acquired there, he still attends evening classes in the village in the winter.

Mr. Peetoom has a sense of humor. Until a year ago all the draft power on the farm had been supplied by a team of horses. Then Mr. Peetoom became impressed by the mobility and general usefulness of the jeep, and purchased one.

Showing us through his carefully drawn graphs of farm production costs and inventories, he indicated an almost vertical upward swing and said: "That's my jeep." Nevertheless, he had decided that the investment was well worth the disruption to the chart. The jeep pulls the mower, hauls hay and milk, moves the electric fencing from pasture to pasture, and is ideal for slopping through the wet polder land.

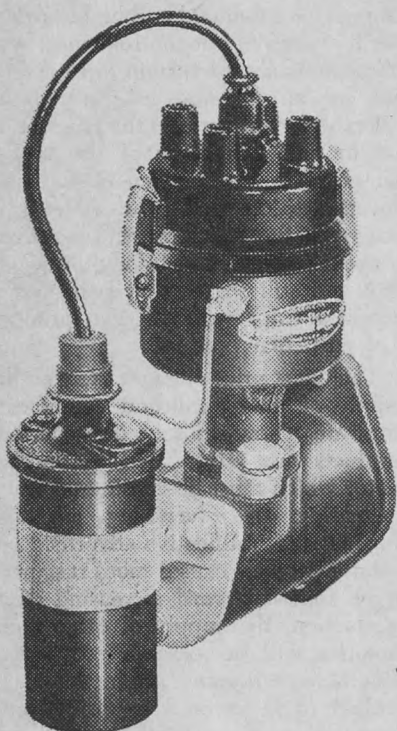
THE house on the Peetoom farm is relatively new—it was built just before the last war—but many of the ideas it incorporates are those of traditional Dutch farm construction. There are still parts of Holland, where a complete set of farm buildings under one thatched roof, surround a central haystack.

The Peetoom farm unit is a modern brick-tile structure, but it still has the same basic design. Roomy dwelling quarters run along the front of the building. But from the kitchen the door leads into the dairy and from there to the long milk barn, running the length of one side of the building. At the back of the dwelling quarters is the hay shed and feed bin.

The Peetoom house is crammed with relics of earlier Dutch generations. On the wall there is an ancient print of a few head of Holsteins belonging to Mrs. Peetoom's ancestors. They were among the first purebred Holsteins to be exported from Holland to America.

As you walk in the door to the dairy, a pair of the traditional wooden clogs sit neatly at the door. It's one odd fact in the steady evolution of Dutch agriculture that the wooden shoe has held its place.

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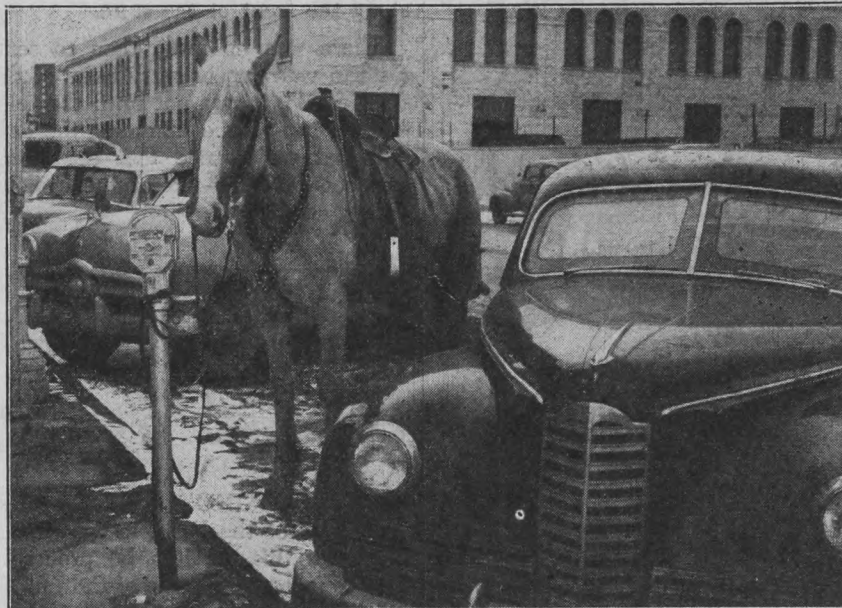


UNITED MOTORS SERVICE
Division of
GENERAL MOTORS PRODUCTS OF CANADA LIMITED
Oshawa, Ontario

They Stand And Wait

by ISABEL MILLER

Progress in large centers has replaced the old hitching post with a parking meter



This cow pony doesn't seem to mind the indignity of a parking meter, but no doubt he has learned to hide his real feelings.

A NEWSPHOTO caught my eye. It was the picture of a pony waiting patiently for his owner, at a recent livestock show in Edmonton. What made the picture news was that the pony was not tied to a post, or pole, but to one of Edmonton's more modern innovations—a parking meter. He looked as out of place as a lady's crinoline skirt, or a pair of man's spats. But he stood there quite contentedly, apparently unmoved by the rush of traffic around him.

I was reminded of the old hitching post which stretched the whole length of my father's country-store. It was just the usual type of hitching post; half a dozen sturdy posts set in the ground, with cross bars nailed across the tops of the posts, and around which the horses' reins were tied. It was a good substantial hitching post, but every so often the village council would have to have some repairs done to it, because the horses chewed at the wooden bars until they were nibbled down to nothingness.

The best brains of the district worked on this problem. At one time, they sheathed the cross poles with tin . . . the horses simply gnawed away at any slight protruding bits of wood, and, little by little, undermined the tin covering until it dropped off. Then, of course, the horses could really get down to business. Finally, the cross bar was replaced by a long piece of iron pipe. This delighted the boys (and some of the girls), who found the iron pipe perfect for skinning the cat. The horses made no comment. They simply started gnawing on the supporting posts!

We lived up above the store, at that time. Our large windows looked right down on the street—and the hitching post. We spent many happy times peering down at the hitching post and trying to decide who was in town. To twist a phrase, "by their horses we knew them." There were the well-groomed, shining, medium-weight horses kept by some farmers for just such chores as the Saturday trip to town for groceries, and the Sunday drive to church. There was

often a sweat-stained, dusty pair of work horses hastily brought in from the field, to hurry in for emergency repairs or medicine. There were older, patient ponies that served to take the bigger boys and girls to school every day. Occasionally, there would be a rakish, raffish horse-character that was certain to belong to some young bachelor come to town for some store bread, canned beans and tobacco. On Saturdays, our cup of excitement overflowed—and so did the tie-rack. Extra horses were tied to telephone posts, or anything else that was solid.

ONE hot summer evening—June 30, 1912 to be exact—my father hitched up "old John" after supper was over, to take the family for a little ride. The upstairs rooms were always hot in summer and this day had been a scorcher. A breath of air would be pleasant for everyone.

But the ride was short. He had scarcely reached the outskirts of the little village before the skies had changed completely. The clouds had come up swiftly. Driven up by some demoniac wind in the upper air, they were khaki-colored hail clouds, ominous and frightening. We met other drivers, returning, as quickly as they could, to the shelter of their homes. "Bad storm coming, Fred," they shouted as they passed. "Better turn back."

Reluctantly, my father turned back. Old John, ears twitching and nostrils flaring, was only too glad to be on his way home again and his legs were soon pounding up the dusty street near his barn.

Then, strangely enough, the storm shifted to the west. The air was still oppressive and the clouds continued to twist with some distant fury. But it seemed as if our district had been bypassed luckily.

The children were put to bed, where, wearied with the heat of the day, they were soon asleep.

Then, suddenly the wind seized the little town, as if it were being shaken by a giant fist. Men grew grim and



This Ringling Bros Circus team appears in the Greatest Show on Earth

Famous teams keep fit with ABSORBINE

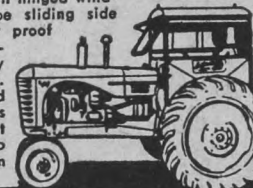
It's not coincidence that famous exhibition teams and weight-hauling champions are treated regularly with Absorbine. This world famous liniment works while the horse is on the job, helps prevent a simple bruise or swelling from becoming a more serious Bog Spavin or Bowed Tendon condition. Does not blister skin. Only \$2.50 for a large bottle at all druggists.

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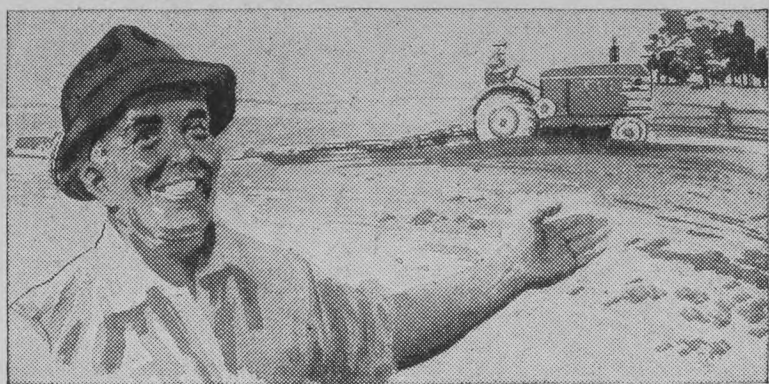
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My Farm Equipment Stays on the Job



Model 7132 "Dyn-o-mite" High Pressure Gun — delivers up to 10,000 lbs. pressure with easy hand-push action. Hard-to-reach fittings are easy to lubricate properly.



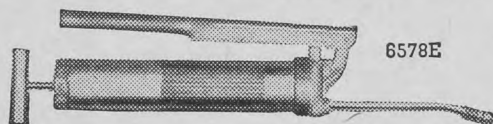
Model 7137A "Red A" Bucket Pump can be coupled directly to fittings for rapid lubrication of bearings.

Right—Alemite Lever Type Gun—Model 6578-E—specially designed for farm use. One pound capacity—develops 10,000 lbs. pressure. Spring-primed for positive action—return type plunger handle.



● YOU CAN'T AFFORD to have your farm machinery idle—not these days when there's so much to be done and so little labour power available. One way to keep your farm machinery on the job *whenever you want it* is proper lubrication . . . with ALEMITE Equipment.

Alemite designs and builds Lubricating Equipment specially for farm use. . . Alemite Hand Guns are clean, quick, efficient and provide sure, positive lubrication. Ask your dealer.



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A loose or worn fitting can stop a piece of equipment . . . wreck important schedules. Play safe and replace worn fittings with scientifically hardened ALEMITE fittings . . . standard on all makes of farm equipment.

Sole Canadian Manufacturers of Lubrication Fittings, Systems and Equipment—standard equipment on all Canadian Farm implements.

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BATTERIES LIMITED

WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER

women and children cried, as its fury tumbled barns and outhouses over, as if they were just cardboard. Huge cement blocks that formed a triangularly built facade at the front of the general store crashed downwards, smashing to slivers the huge plate glass window, and making kindling of the long wooden "stoop" that ran along the front of the store.

There was no radio then to send a storm warning, or carry news of the disaster. So, it was not until the telegraph wires started humming the next day that we learned that our storm had been the tail-end of the cyclone

which had destroyed one of the largest churches in the city of Regina.

That news seemed small to us beside our own particular miracle. The hitching post was still standing, untouched by any of the tumbling blocks. And a good thing, too, for still fastened to it, trembling but unhurt, were a pair of horses whose owner had not been able to reach them before the storm broke!

Hitching posts have dwindled, almost disappeared in fact. But still they stand and wait, men's patient ponies, through cyclones or circuses, hurricanes or hoe-downs. V

Advertising Farm Products

It pays to advertise when advertising pays. But farm products ads are in class apart

ADVERTISING is the super-salesman of the business world. But can this medium be profitably used to increase the sale of farm products? The Mexicans have a good answer to a question like that, "quien sabe"—who knows. It might pay to advertise some farm products, and not others—one type of advertising might pay, and another not. One thing is certain, it will not pay to advertise farm products unless the result is a substantial increase in public demand for the advertised product—enough to exceed all the direct and indirect costs of the program.

When planning an advertising campaign, the producer or distributor must first ask himself this question: Is there some feature of my product that will distinguish it from other similar products? If there is no difference in appearance, the product will have to be provided with a distinctive label. To the average consumer there is no difference between potatoes grown in Alberta and those grown in Manitoba, unless the potatoes are labelled. All other things being equal, products that are attractively labelled and packaged will outsell their less attractive counterparts. However, unless this extra effort is accompanied by rigid grading standards to ensure consistent good quality, the gain will not be a permanent one.

Many agricultural products—such as wheat which is processed into flour, or tomatoes made into soup—cannot be distinguished from similar products because they are simply raw materials, and become part of a common pool. However, an agricultural commodity will not need any special means to set it apart if all those who produce it co-operate in a single advertising program. Then the question becomes merely a case of whether a dollar spent for advertising will return more than a dollar spent for something else. In the case of farm products, this question is not easily answered. It is a simple matter to determine the costs of advertising, but to accurately gauge the benefits derived from that advertising is a "horse of another color."

Unlike an individual firm advertising a branded product, farm commodity advertisers generally have no control over their source of supply. Acreage controls and marketing boards to the contrary, agriculture still remains one

of the most highly competitive industries in the world today. In the case of farm products, advertising might bring an increased demand and higher prices the first season, but the following year this gain is almost certain to be wiped out by an increase in the supply. Everybody will get into the production act to take advantage of the higher prices. If only a portion of the producers participate in the advertising program, the situation will be even worse—they will have to pay the whole shot and still share what benefits the program gains with all who produce that particular product.

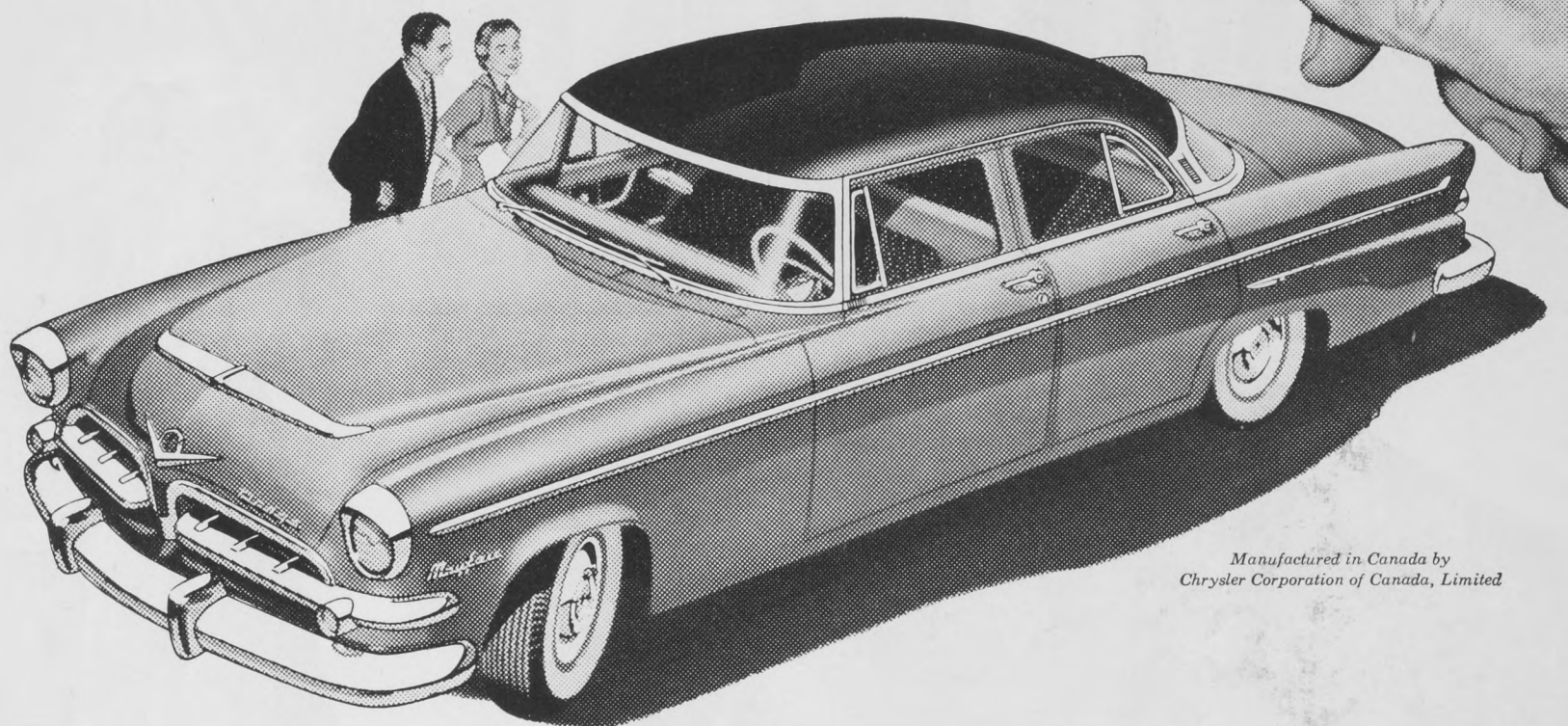
The effect price changes exert on the supply of an agricultural commodity illustrates how closely the various products are interrelated — another factor which must be considered when evaluating an advertising program. For instance, if effective advertising of a dairy product causes more resources to be shifted toward increasing dairy production, the supply of other commodities will decrease in proportion. The increase in dairy products will, in turn, tend to lower dairy prices, and bolster the price of other farm produced items. If, to get rid of this growing surplus, the dairy people step up their advertising to the point where they succeed in getting consumers to increase their spending for dairy products, there will be reduced spending for other commodities. The prices of these other products will finally decline until they become relatively better

The extreme tendency of civilization is to dissipate all intellectual energy and dissolve all moral principle.—Hazlitt.

buys than the dairy products. The old law of diminishing returns sets to work here, and it becomes harder to increase the demand for dairy items through advertising. The dairy people will have reached the point where it will not pay to advertise, and will probably have to reduce their prices to get rid of surplus stocks.

Producers and distributors of farm products have their work cut out for them when they decide to embark on an advertising program. Before they get through they will find they have tangled with every economic law in the book, and possibly a few new ones besides. V

The new Dodge is actually **ONE FOOT LONGER** than its largest selling competitor!



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Biggest car in the low-price field-'55 DODGE gives most for your money!

Any way you measure it, here's BIG-CAR size inside and out—12 inches longer overall than one leading low-price car!



Here's BIG-CAR style! Long hood and forward-thrusting twin grille. New Motion-Design styling for The Forward Look, even when the car is standing still.



New Horizon windshield—the first true wrap-around! Corner posts are swept back so glass wraps around at top as well as at bottom. More visibility at eye level—where you need it.



Relax in BIG-CAR comfort! Wide, chair-height seats. Beautiful two-tone interiors! Fashionable new fabrics in new colours and patterns.



AUTOMATIC POWER ASSIST

All the BIG-CAR power helpers you want—power steering, power brakes, power seat adjustment, and power window lifts are available at extra cost. So is PowerFlite—finest of all automatic transmissions!

More POWER than ever!

V-8 or 6

Choice of three new engines! Big, new 6's—famous for dependability and smooth, thrifty operation. New high-compression V-8 for maximum power and getaway.

There's a car in the Dodge family that's right for your family! Twelve beautiful Mayfair, Regent, and Crusader models. Also, see the style-setting new Dodge Custom Royal—available in three luxurious models with 183-h.p. V-8 engine and PowerFlite automatic transmission as standard equipment.

See the '55 Dodge with Motion-Design for The Forward Look . . . at your DODGE-DE SOTO dealer's now!

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pioneered exclusively by Simmons Limited. 837 individually pocketed coil springs act independently with "Floating Coil Action" to give firm, restful, levelized support—the secret of luxurious Beautyrest comfort. New silk-corded handles... exclusive uniform tufting... new patented *double* crush-proof inner-roll pre-built border.

Suggested Retail Price

\$89⁵⁰



DEEPSLEEP

Finest open-coil mattress. 405 coils, precision assembled in an "auto-lock" unit... silk-corded handles... exclusive inner-roll pre-built border... exclusive uniform tufting... new, attractive top quality ticking.

Suggested Retail Price

\$69⁵⁰

For the most for your mattress money—see your Simmons dealer! Only Simmons Limited offers such values—the finest mattress in every price bracket. Each is a product of the famous craftsmanship that has made Simmons "the greatest name in sleep". Now new construction features make them better buys than ever. All are available with matching box springs.

ONLY SIMMONS LIMITED MAKES BEAUTYREST—the world's most comfortable and most wanted mattress—your finest investment in healthful sleep and perfect relaxation. "Gentle-Firm" or "Extra Firm", there's a Beautyrest that's right for you—for "the kind of sleep you dream about".

the most mattress value

at any price



SIMTEX

New to the Simmons line this year... 220 "auto-lock" precision coil construction... pre-built border with plain tape edge... smart new damask ticking... strong corded handles... exclusive uniform tufting... protective covering over coil construction.

Suggested Retail Price

\$49⁵⁰



SLUMBER KING

...with exclusive inner-roll pre-built border... 253 "auto-lock" precision coils... silk-corded handles... high quality woven striped ticking... exclusive, uniform tufting... **NOW AVAILABLE TWO WAYS: Standard and also Orthopedic for those who need extra-firm support.**

Suggested Retail Price

\$59⁵⁰



BANNER

First in its price bracket... brand-new quality woven striped ticking... precision "auto-lock" coil construction... expertly tailored tape roll edge... smart taped cloth handles... deep, white layer felt upholstery.

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\$39⁵⁰

See these mattresses
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New!... dramatic!...
room-widening!...

"Jackstraw"

It's the Gold Seal Congoleum that works magic all through the house!



YOU COULDN'T ASK for a more exciting design than "Jackstraw"! Each narrow bar of colour draws your eye across the floor, adds the illusion of extra width to the tiniest area. You have a choice of 6 background colours — *green, red, grey, charcoal, beige or blue* — and each pattern gives you 4 colours to pick up in your drapes, slip covers and other accessories. Because "Jackstraw" is Gold Seal Congoleum it gives you the exclusive *Wear Layer equal to 8 coats of the finest baked enamel*. The famous Gold Seal imprinted on the back guarantees you satisfaction in quality

and wear. The "Jackstraw" design guarantees you the smartest floor in town for only a few dollars!

Illustrated is the charcoal background "Jackstraw" pattern (No. 806) which comes 2 and 3 yards wide. Grey (No. 809), Green (No. 810), and Beige (No. 807) available 2, 3 and 4 yards wide. Red (No. 811) and Blue (No. 808) available 2 and 3 yards wide.

Write to Congoleum Canada Ltd., 3700 St. Patrick St., Montreal, for FREE full-colour Booklet showing all the smart Congoleum patterns, lots of decorating hints and instruction sheets.

GOLD SEAL

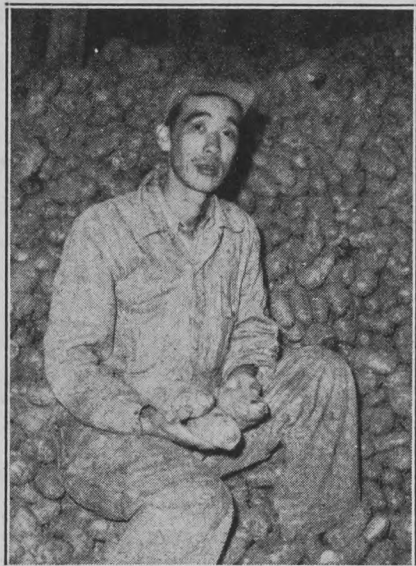


CONGOLEUM

CONGOLEUM CANADA LIMITED • 3700 St. Patrick St., Montreal

Potatoes Pay On This Farm

WITH a poor potato crop in the normally high-producing central prairies, cities like Saskatoon, Regina and Winnipeg are taking some of their spuds from Alberta's irrigated acres this year. Some of the very best, for both seed and table stock, will come from one of the two huge root cellars on the quarter-section farm of Stan Kanegawa at Vauxhall. Vauxhall is called



[Guide photo]
Stan Kanegawa in his Vauxhall potato storage. He grows 100 acres of potatoes each year.

Alberta's major potato growing district now and a sizable part of the crop there comes from the Kanegawa farm. Fall and winter days find the Kanegawas and hired hands in the root cellars sorting, selecting and bagging the crop for shipment to market.

The cellars themselves are an interesting part of the set-up. The newest one is 45 by 150 feet, built at a cost, including labor, of \$5,000. Two rows of posts set on concrete foundations, run the entire length and support the heavy earth cover. A pole roof is covered with sod to give the cool, frost-free storage demanded for long keeping.

The other cellar, visible near the farm buildings, like the path of a giant burrowing animal, measures 250 feet in length, but is only 35 feet wide. Both were piled high with some of the best Netted Gems in the district last fall.

Stan Kanegawa decided in 1949 that it was time to take land of his own. At that time, he was growing potatoes in the Taber district, on rented land, but discovered at Vauxhall the location that he considered ideal. It was potato-clean land, which had been grazed or used for grain, but never before given over to root crops. The fertile soil, light and sandy, provided good drainage. Now he buys sheep manure every year to renew the fertility and organic matter. To bring more revenue to the farm, he runs 100 steers in winter and again makes good use of the manure.

With his own quarter-section of irrigated land, and more rented, 100 acres are planted to potatoes each

To justify a full line of equipment 100 acres are planted each year

year. That leaves extra land so that cereal crops and alfalfa can be fitted into the rotation.

QUALITY and yield are the two goals in his program. Planting, cultivating, spraying, are all carefully timed by his quick and experienced eye for maximum results. Twelve tons to the acre he considers a good yield, and says he must have \$20 a ton to pay his expenses. This year, he says, potatoes are paying well. Every year isn't the same, and with good certified potatoes, suitable for seed or as table stock, he sells on whichever market pays the best.

Notoriously a treacherous crop pricewise, Stan doesn't hold potatoes until spring, waiting for high seed prices. If growers will buy early at a decent price, they can have them. If buyers for table use pay him enough, he won't hold on, even with his two good root cellars. Prices are too uneasy, and he follows the old adage about the bird in the hand.

His program includes a few Irish Cobblers for early market, but the bulk of his crop is the popular Netted Gems. Last fall, a severe early frost brought him the unusual experience of having some of the crop frozen right in the ground. Earlier in the fall, a driving hailstorm swept the district and flattened part of the crop, leaving him with more small potatoes than he needed. The damaged fields provided good seed potatoes for next year, but the smaller tubers meant a considerable reduction in yield.—D.R.B. ✓

Late Spraying On Summerfallow

IN the fall of 1953, a summerfallow field on the Kindersley, Saskatchewan, farm of F. E. Pocock, was green with stinkweed. The plants were in the rosette stage, about three inches across and one and one-half inches high. Cultivation was dangerous, for the light soil of the field was highly susceptible to drifting. Late fall growth would not be sufficient to again cover the ground for winter protection.

He couldn't leave the weeds there either, so Mr. Pocock decided to spray with an ester type of 2,4-D. Less than three ounces of acid equivalent per acre—a lighter than normal dose—were applied. It was slow in taking affect, but it did kill the weeds, leaving a nice mat of trash cover over the field. Despite heavy spring winds, the soil, held firm by the dead weeds, never moved.

Mr. Pocock calls this method of fall treatment particularly well adapted to light land, and points out that the cost of operation was only about a quarter of the cost of covering the field with a one-way. Lorne Marjerrison of Chipperfield, and Guy Mazzei, Totnes, back him in this, after getting satisfactory results on their own farms.—D.R.B. ✓



NEW tractor-mounted SCRAPER with SNAP-COUPLER

Low-cost earth moving and barnyard cleaning — that's what every owner of an Allis-Chalmers WD or WD-45 Tractor gets with this new 6-ft., tractor-mounted scraper. And it's hitched or unhitched quickly with the tractor's SNAP-COUPLER.

The scraper is easily and quickly adjustable (without use of a wrench) 5 ways: 1. Blade can be angled into 13 positions. 2. Pitch of blade is adjustable. 3. Blade can be tilted, to either side. 4. Blade is reversible for bulldozing. 5. Scraper is hydraulically lifted or lowered.

Scraper has curved, 14-in. high moldboard with replaceable cutting edge. Moldboard can be extended to 9 ft. with two 1½-ft. extensions. End plate attachments are also available to fit either extensions or regular 6-ft. blade.

Ask your Allis-Chalmers dealer about this new scraper or write for free illustrated literature.

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Always make sure that your mail is properly addressed, and that you have signed your name and address to your letter or subscription order. An omission will cause delay in filling your order.

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Farming today is big business. Machines, stock, and buildings on the well managed farm add up to a substantial capital investment. This means a large estate and succession duties when the farmer dies.

But the government won't take stock or land for duties—they must have cash. That's why wise farmers buy Life Insurance

for this purpose. It delivers the money immediately and preserves the other farm assets for your family.

Our representative in your community will welcome the opportunity to advise you how Life Insurance can make it easier for your family to meet the requirements of the law.



36-54

THE
MANUFACTURERS LIFE
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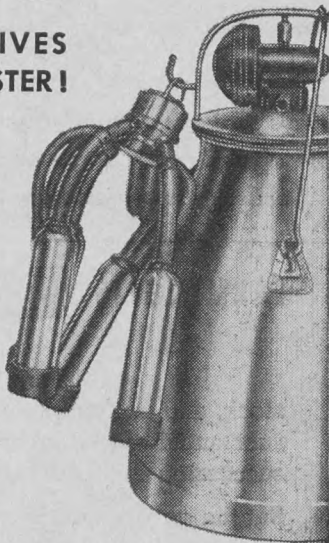
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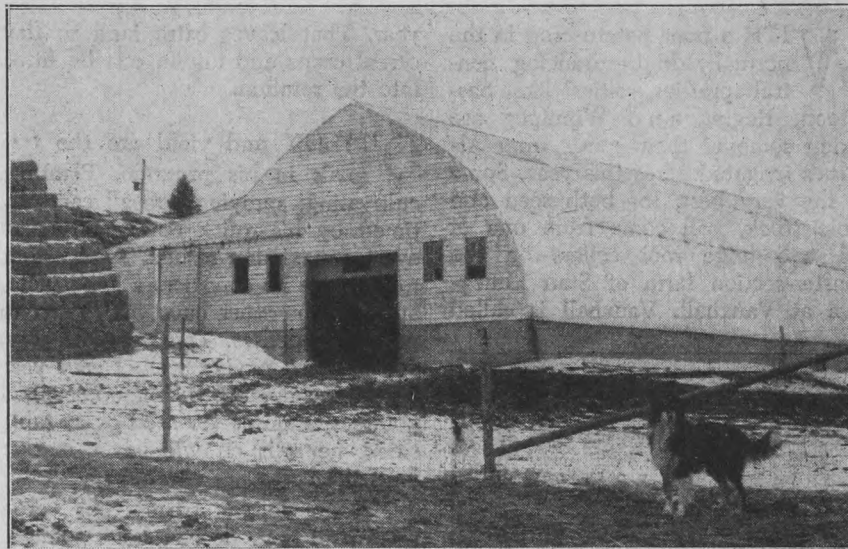
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Taking Drudgery From Dairy Farming

Loafing pen and milking parlor provide inexpensive and adequate accommodation for a dairy herd



[Guide photo]

The Bevington barn at Gibbons, Alta., with lean-to for feeding space and stacked bales close at hand.

WHEN Don Bevington left his rented farm at Willingdon, Alberta, and bought a quarter section at Gibbons, a few miles north-east of Edmonton, he purposely selected one with only a house standing.

He had been stanchion-milking cows all his life, and wanted to try a loafing pen and milking parlor. To be sure he built one that would be satisfactory, he set out on a trip, visited a good many barns already in operation, and planned one to suit his own needs for a herd numbering about 20 cows. It has been in use for over a year now, and he likes it better than ever.

The 80-foot by 36-foot laminated-rafter barn is divided into two sections, with 60 feet for loafing and feeding. The remaining 20 feet is given over to the milking parlor, and milk house, with water tank, cleaning equipment and stove. The three milking stalls, set on the concrete platform, were built by a neighbor who was handy with a welding torch.

A lean-to is attached to one side of the barn, right to the rafters, the barn roof running down over all, so that the lean-to becomes part of the building. It provides feeding space for the

cattle, with a floor two feet higher than the barn. Hay and green feed, stacked just outside the door along the side of the lean-to, are easily dragged in for feeding. To quicken this job, he plans to chop the feed and blow it in, having the cattle eat between the laminated rafters.

After using his new building for over a year, Mr. Bevington claims several advantages over the stanchions he formerly used. Winter chore time is reduced to five or six hours a day. More straw, readily obtained from neighbors without stock, is tramped into the manure, and goes back onto the land each spring. Stooping is taken out of milking. Despite the cool Edmonton climate, and with a small door open the winter through, the herd health is improved.

Cash investment in the barn was only \$3,000, not a high figure for milking accommodation. Mr. Bevington is now considering a silo of some sort. Trench silos with self-feeders promise the answer for that, but he is waiting until a couple that he knows of have been in use for a full year. Then he'll see first hand how they work, and maybe try it himself. —D.R.B.

Under a Sod Roof

Early prairie history was made under it and others like it, over three provinces

by LOUISE HARRISON

"IT was my old homestead shack," my Dad would say. There was neither pride nor apology in his voice. With the stoicism that came with pioneering, he simply stated a fact.

It stood in the farthest corner of the yard, half concealed by a clump of trees. It had collapsed in a little heap, its sod roof overgrown with weeds and grass.

Years back, when my Dad had built it, as a young man with courage and faith in Alberta, it had stood there a lonely sentinel in a world of space.

Winds had lashed it, blizzards had torn it, and the blazing sun had baked it, but there it had remained, a spot of refuge to a boy far from home. The fire was always laid, ready for the striking of a match, and the door was never locked. A lone wanderer or perhaps the nearest neighbor—five miles or more distant—might stumble upon the shack, cold and hungry and in need of food. Its larder, though sometimes meagre, was at the disposal of anyone who might call.

This was not unusual—it was simply the spirit of the West; and Dad, if

perchance he should become lost in a blizzard, would have been accorded the same hospitality from another's cabin.

History, the early history of Alberta, was being written beneath its sod roof, and other roofs like it. Each mark in its beaten earth floor was fashioning a footprint for the sands of time.

Dad never tired of talking of the early days, and we as children never tired of listening to him.

The nearest country store was 40 miles distant, and he often walked there and carried his supplies home on his back. Perhaps this method was to be preferred to driving lumbering oxen over prairie trails. Later, when a saddle horse was bought, it must have seemed as modern to him as next year's car does to us.

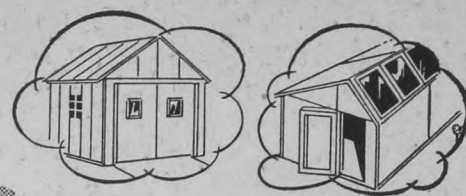
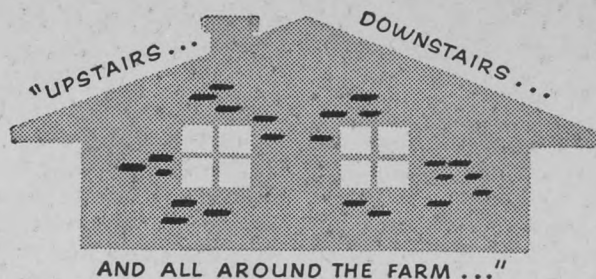
Once he told of becoming lost in a blizzard on the homeward trail. The team left the road, and Dad was forced to give them their head, and trust to whatever it was that pioneers trusted to at a time like that. For hours they wandered through the blinding storm, and finally the team pulled up to a grove of trees and stopped. Dad thought there would be nothing for it but to attempt to keep from freezing until morning, when he hoped he would be able to get his bearings. Before seeking what shelter he could for himself and the horses in the grove of trees, however, he decided to walk to the other side of the trees, to see if he could see any familiar object which might give him a clue to his whereabouts. Great was his surprise and joy to find his humble shack nestling on the other side of the trees. When the storm hit, the horses had simply cut across country for home. I often think how the shack must have seemed like heaven to him that night—rest, and food and shelter after being lost in one of Alberta's worst blizzards.

HE tells of the night when the thermometer dipped suddenly and Alberta was held in a relentless grip of ice. Turning in bed that night, he thought a practical joker had reached through the window and had him by the hair. He discovered, though, that it was only his hair which had become frozen fast to the pillow from the vapor of his breath.

He also tells of the night he heard a sobbing crying noise, and thinking someone was in distress, Dad opened the door of his shack to go to the rescue. From a limb near his shack, the blazing eyes of a wild cat, burned down upon him.

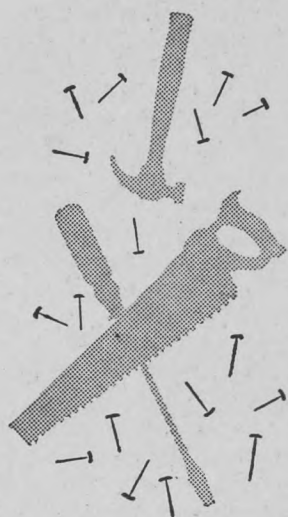
Most of Dad's homestead yarns lean to the funny side, with himself the object of the humor. He planned to go away for a week to visit his mother, so before leaving, nailed a pancake over his door. When he returned the pancake was still intact. "The birds could not even make an impression on it with their sharp bills."

These homestead shacks are rapidly disappearing from the prairies now. They are lying in decay, or disuse, or are being torn down to make way for a much-earned easier way of life. Perhaps someday one just like Dad's will be built as a monument to Alberta's early days, and the pioneer spirit that developed it and made of it the land we hail with pride today. For beneath their sod roofs, supported by the crude mud-chinked log walls, a never-to-be-forgotten chapter in early Alberta history was written. V

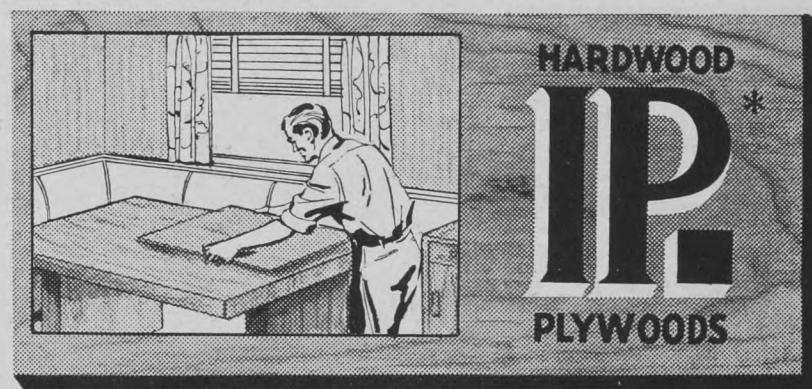
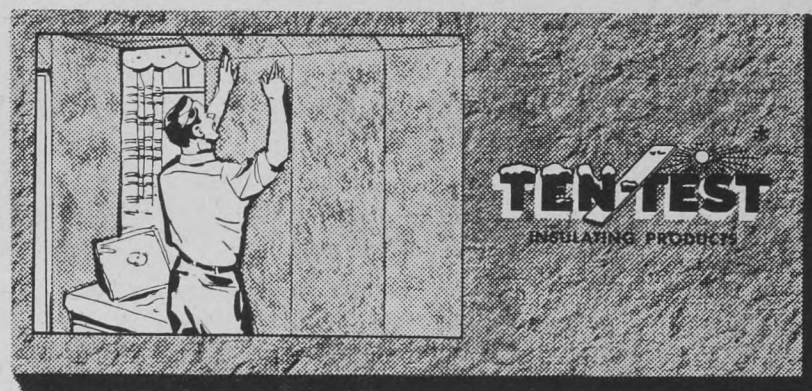


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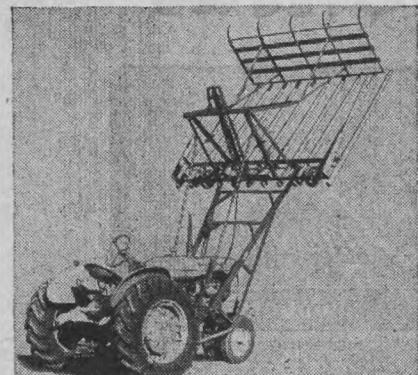
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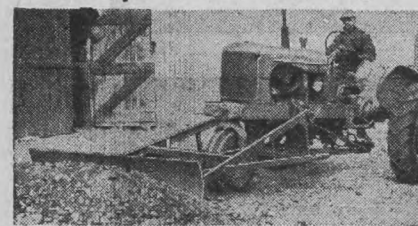
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Peace River Soils and Crops

Grey-wooded soils prevail and crop yields depend on careful attention to balanced fertility and precise tillage and seeding

by E. C. STACEY

THE highest authentic recorded yield of wheat in the Peace River area was obtained in 1927 by Charles B. Anderson of Rolla, B.C., when a 22-acre field of Red Bobs 222 averaged 77.4 bushels per acre. P. U. Clubine, Wembley, Alberta, produced 172 bushels per acre of registered Victory oats, from a 138-acre field in 1936. In 1926, Banner oats on the Experimental Station, Beaverlodge, Alberta, yielded 146 bushels per acre, while an increase field of 30 acres of Abegweit oats in 1947 averaged 133 bushels per acre, with parts of the field yielding only moderately well.

These yields were obtained on relatively new land, mostly shallow or degraded black. Such soils stand up well to cropping, but in time level off in productivity. Light applications of ammonium phosphate (11-48-0), produce substantial yield increases, as do legumes. However, with cultivation these soils go out of condition readily, but it has not been determined, as yet, just what does happen to them, or what must be done to correct the situation. Indeed, the problem could be acute, if some plot yields (less than ten bushels of wheat per acre after a full year of fallow) on the Beaverlodge Experimental Station in 1952 are indicative. There, the soil is a heavy loam to clay loam, which tends to restrict moisture penetration and root development. Moreover, the salty nature of the parent material has resulted in the development of a hard-pan condition. The organic matter in this soil was not overly abundant initially, and while not depleted after 40 years of cropping by the original owner, the present content is sufficiently low that the soil can go out of satisfactory physical condition very readily.

Thus, numerous factors may explain low yields. Most of them are already under study by C. H. Anderson, soil fertility specialist of the Beaverlodge Station, and others will come under the scrutiny of Arnold Hennig, soils specialist, recently appointed.

WHILE about one-half of the 2½ million acres of land presently under cultivation in the Peace River region is classified as shallow or degraded black soil, only about one-fourth of the estimated potential 16½ million acres of arable land may be regarded as such. Thus, the prevailing soil type tends to be grey-wooded. This is characterized by a very shallow top layer developed by grass roots or leaf mold, a chalky, leached layer two to six inches deep, and a B horizon of tough clay which holds in its lower section the salts from the leached layer.

Mix these three layers and you have a soil of favorable fertility but low in organic matter. As they stand, the top layer does not contain sufficient organic matter to condition the leached layer, and plowing to a depth of five inches usually results in a seedbed which may go out of condition very readily. A dashing rainstorm will leave

it puddled so that when dry it bakes very hard. Overwork it, and it takes on a condition of very fine dust, which may blow or wash badly. It is difficult to start grain crops in such a soil and rooting may not be extensive, which, taken together with limited fertility available in the upper levels, frequently results in sparse vegetative growth and poor crops.

These soils do not respond to grass crops at first, but legumes flourish on them, being favored by the firm seedbed for establishment, abundant lime within the profile to support rank growth, and no immediate shortage of sulphur such as characterizes grey-wooded soils in other parts of western Canada. Moreover, the deep-rooted legumes, alfalfa and sweet clover, readily tap the leached phosphates in the B horizon and this not only aids the legume, but leaves some residue near the surface for the cereal crops which follow.

THESE grey-wooded soils are definitely problem soils, to the extent that district experiment substations were set up between 1945 and 1947 at Loon Lake and Snowden in Saskatchewan, and at Athabasca and McLennan in Alberta, to study their peculiarities. In selecting a site in the Peace River region, the Beaverlodge staff, with the aid of Earl Bowser and William Odynsky, soil surveyors, readily came to the conclusion that there is little uniformity in grey-wooded soils. Agronomically the term refers to a specific condition and about all these soils have in common, other than color, is their unfortunate physical condition, and even this varies.

Finally, a location was selected some four miles west of McLennan on the farm of Narcisse Lamoureux. While Mr. Lamoureux has learned, in part, how to handle his soil, it is technically referred to as a heavy-structured type, which is very difficult to handle. It was presumed, therefore, that if the secrets of this soil could be unlocked, the information would serve settlers who are crowding onto the millions of

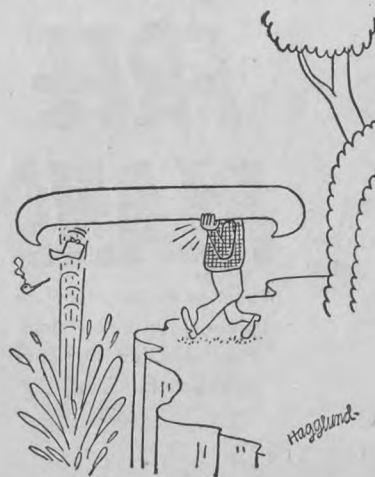
acres of somewhat similar soil, as yet unbroken, which represents much of the total acreage of unbroken land available for the expansion of Canada's agriculture.

McLennan lies some 150 miles from Beaverlodge by highway, and at the end of World War II the Beaverlodge Station was understaffed. Every effort was made to service the new district experiment substation, and an ambitious cropping program was instituted. Something happened to the crop, however, as stands were very uneven and yields very poor, sometimes as low as five bushels of wheat per acre. It was embarrassing the first year, but more so when it happened again the next year. All the while, Mr. Lamoureux's crop was quite good. Finally, it was determined that the cultivation and seeding were done satisfactorily, considered as separate operations, but that they were not co-ordinated for best results. Now it is understood that the period for satisfactory cultivation and seeding may not extend beyond a few days in some seasons, if optimum results are expected.

We still have not solved the riddle of these grey-wooded soils, but of late the crops at the McLennan substation have been creditable, even for the Peace River region. Perhaps the high point came in 1952, when replicated plot yields ran as high as 56 bushels of wheat and 90 bushels of oats per acre, following various combinations in the use of legumes, barnyard manure and commercial fertilizer. Yields were good again in 1953, both in plot areas and on Mr. Lamoureux's commercial acreage. Likewise good crops are now the rule in the Nampa district to the north, where the early settlers had a bitter struggle until they turned to sweet clover and alfalfa. Mr. A. A. Guitard, cerealist at the Beaverlodge Station, now reports local crop-test results secured on illustration stations throughout the Peace River region, on the basis of soil type. In 1953, he found that while some eight varieties of oats grown on seven black soil locations averaged 82 bushels per acre, the same test averaged 99 bushels per acre when grown on six grey soil locations. Such yields are not the rule, but they point the way.

AND so, while we salute Charlie Anderson and Percy Clubine for their bumper crops, and recognize them as good farmers, we are reminded that they were early settlers and virtually had the pick of the land. However, they still had to learn how to farm in a new region, and they are to be congratulated for maintaining their cropping potential at such high levels. The Lamoureux's at McLennan and the Hibbarts of Nampa had a much greater problem on their hands, and deserve unstinted praise for persevering until they found the formula for success. With all respect, a 40-bushel crop at McLennan deserves more acclaim than a 60-bushel crop on black soil. Actually, the grey-soil problem is carried, in part, to the degraded black soil, and even to the shallow black soils of the Peace River region, but the one key fits them all: proper physical condition induced by judicious cropping programs.

(Note: E. C. Stacey is superintendent of the Beaverlodge Experimental Station, the staff of which he first joined 30 years ago.—ed.)



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Farming By Water Road

by DON MEADE

WHEN water streets or highways are mentioned, most people think of Venice, where boats or gondolas are as common as motor cars in this country. But, at Beauval, Saskatchewan, there is a water road that farmers travel to town. Not only do they go to town by water,

Farmers at Beauval, Sask., find power canoes necessary farm equipment

but they go from one part of their farms to another by canoe. As there are hundreds of small islands, stock must be distributed to get enough pasture. Approaching some islands, thick, green cattails and reeds grow eight to ten feet high, and farmers have to force an opening with paddles.

In this land that borders the mid-night sun country, roads are still rugged, hard to travel and in some places, non-existent. The water road enables farmers and fishermen to travel from Beauval north and south to transport stock, or fish, or to pick berries. The power canoe makes their farming easier. These boats are light enough to portage, yet big and strong enough to carry two men and a half-ton of supplies.

More than one yearling has been moved from pasture to his home corral by power canoe. Many farmers boat small stock to scattered islands in the spring, put them ashore, and do not

return again until fall. The stock can't get away as the islands are surrounded by deep water. Sometimes, caribou, deer and moose get among the cattle, and when fall comes, the



Priest and Indian farmer help effect a landing in rough water.

stock is so wild that farmers cannot tie them to take the boat ride home.

Two years ago, a farmer and some helpers tied up a young bull to move him home. They got him into the boat, but just as they pulled from shore, he broke his bonds, tumbled out of the canoe, and tail high in the air, waded back to shore. They went after him again, but never caught him. They had to leave him there.

ACCORDING to old-time Indian farmers in the district, the big power canoes have been the greatest boon since the bull-boat,—a round, buffalo-hide-covered boat that was used in early days. The power canoe looks exactly like an ordinary small one, except that it is 15 to 20 feet long and three to four feet wide. It has a wooden shelf protruding from one end to support a big outboard motor, and it combines the speed of its little brother, with the safety of a skiff.

Above the 55th parallel, along the water road, farmers make a very good living on the scattered islands. Besides farming, they fish, hunt, trap, and pick berries for sale to the missions and stores in town. Some of them raise mink profitably. But every bit of effort depends on the water road.

Probably the oldest separator in Canadian use was once taken by this water road from Beauval to Ile a la Crosse for use at a Catholic mission there. Priests used the machine on farms for 50 years.

Two summers ago, the little separator was still going strong. That year, it threshed the farthest north crop of wheat in Saskatchewan. The little machine stands four feet high on wheels, has neither blower nor cutter knives, and was made in Montmagny, Quebec.

Larger loads such as lumber and houses have been transported on the water road. Of course, farmers must combine several of the boats for heavy moving.

In winter, the rivers and lakes freeze to provide skiing and skating for everyone. Then the farmer uses horses, or a husky team, to transport merchandise. Trucks travel from Meadow Lake with provisions and feed, while snow-bugs take fish south to the rail head. But when summer comes again, farmers get out their power canoes to do all of the trading by water road.

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Grass for Farm Lawns and Yards

Russian wild ryegrass recommended as a long-lived bunch grass that stays green in summer

by D. H. HEINRICHS

RUSSIAN wild ryegrass is a very useful grass for farm lawns and yards. It produces mostly basal leaves and it seldom heads out, thus causing very little trouble from seeds shattering and volunteering into trees, a common fault of crested wheatgrass. It is a bunch-rooted grass and does not spread by roots into hedges or trees, a common fault of brome grass.

Russian wild ryegrass is very long lived and withstands considerable abuse. It remains green throughout the summer, and recovers much more quickly than crested wheatgrass or brome grass after cutting with a mower. The bottom growth of Russian wild ryegrass remains soft, even after cutting in the summer, while crested wheatgrass and brome grass tend to leave a stubby bottom when cut at this time. Even if Russian wild ryegrass is not cut at all, it will not grow tall; and therefore provides a more desirable appearing lawn or yard than the other grasses.

Since Russian wild ryegrass will not spread from roots, it should be seeded heavily, to provide a thick cover on the ground. For best results, the land should be cultivated and well worked down before the grass is seeded. On small areas, the seed may be broadcast by hand and harrowed or raked into the ground, while on larger areas it is best to drill it into the ground to a depth of one inch. If the grass is seeded with a drill, it is essential that the ground be firm so that shallow seeding can be accomplished.

When seeding with a drill, it will take about 20 pounds of seed per acre. The yard or lawn should be seeded in one direction first, followed by a cross seeding at right angles to the first. A drill setting of one bushel for wheat will seed at the rate of about ten pounds per acre and, of course, the cross-drilling will provide the 20 pounds of seed per acre necessary.

When broadcasting by hand it will take a little more seed than 20 pounds, because most people are not experts

I thank God I will be spared from seeing the consummation of ruin that is gathering around. — The Duke of Wellington (1851).

at broadcasting and it will be difficult to spread seed uniformly at this rate. However, even when broadcasting, about 40 pounds per acre should do the job.

The price of the seed is quite high, but for a small acreage such as would be involved in yard or lawn seeding, the cost would not be excessive. The seed is available from several seed houses.

A WORD about managing the newly seeded lawn. It is important to treat the newly seeded area with care the first season. Avoid tramping and driving over it, and do not

cut it unless many weeds are present in July, then cut as high as possible. Because it is impossible to keep traffic off the entire yard for a season, it is necessary that only a part of the yard be seeded in one year. However, in

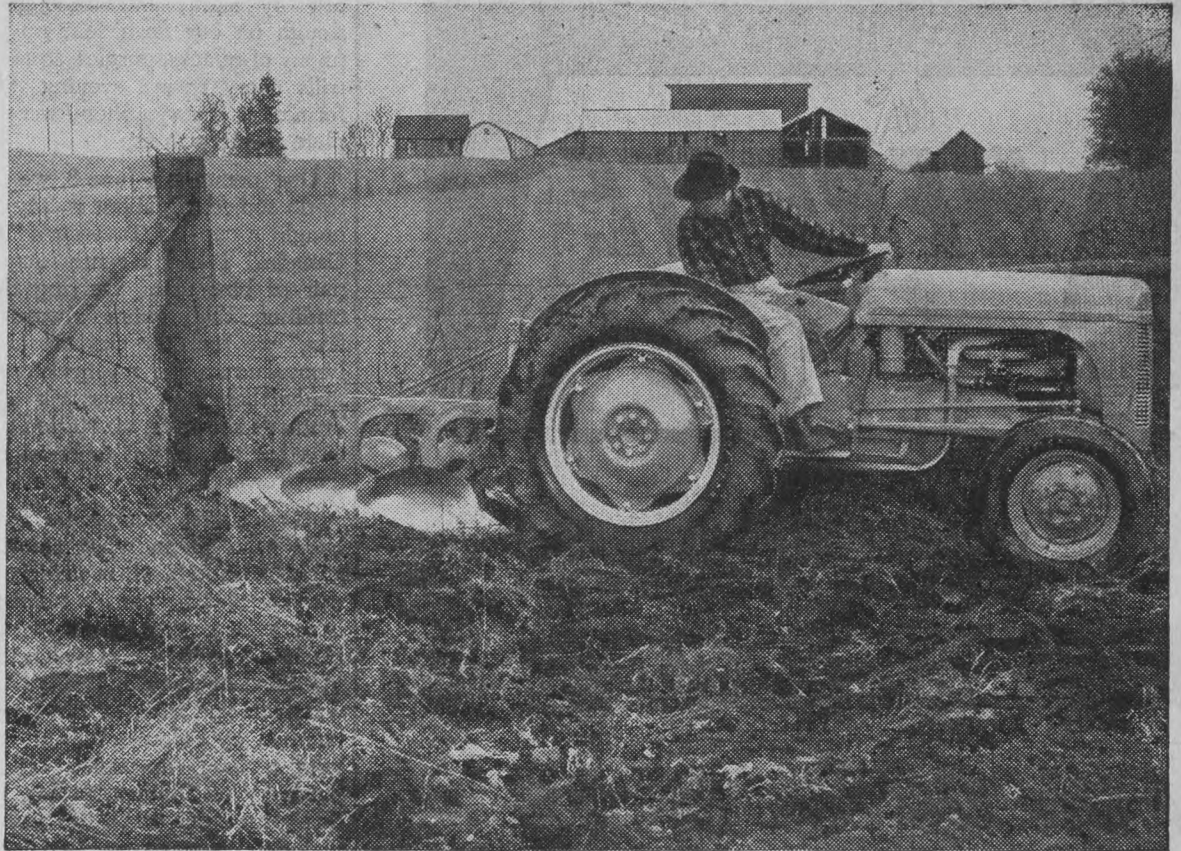
two or three years the entire yard can be seeded.

How much more attractive would farms look if grass grew around buildings and in the machinery lot, instead of unsightly weeds. It appears to have become a habit on most farms to drive the cars, trucks and sometimes even tractors right up to the front doorstep of the house with the result that nothing but bare ground exists around it. When it's windy, the dust blows, and when it rains it's muddy. There is really no need for this, if a lawn is established around the house and the traffic is kept a short distance away

from it. A low fence can be constructed on the side of the house facing the yard which would keep cars and trucks at a safe distance. A cement walk could be built from the front and back door of the house to the gates in the fence.

Why not give serious consideration to planting grass on your farmyard and make the farm a beauty spot. Plan for it now, because it cannot be done overnight.

(Note: Dr. Heinrichs is officer-in-charge, Forage Crops Division, Experimental Station, Swift Current, Sask.—ed.)



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Birds of Prairie Ponds

What a couple of prairie bird watchers found one day with the aid of binoculars and a book

by G. E. VALENTINE

HOW many of your bird neighbors can you call by name? Disgracefully few, if you're like my brother and me. After 20 years of living in one of the "birdiest" areas of Canada, southeastern Saskatchewan, we were still strangers to most of the feathered throngs that surrounded us every spring and summer. We knew few by sight, and although every slough on our farm sent up a cacophony of quacks, gurgles, squawks and trills every spring evening, the performers in this symphony were a complete mystery to us.

One memorable June 3, we decided to do something about it. My brother bought a copy of Taverner's "Birds of Canada." I had recently acquired a pair of binoculars. Defying the long tradition that "work always comes first," we took the day off, and with binoculars around my neck, book and sandwiches in a haversack over my brother's shoulder, we started off early on what turned out to be one of the most rewarding days of our lives.

At the first slough we began to learn who made what noises. That gayly whistled, oft-repeated "Phew-whew-whewit" came unmistakably from a large grey snipe, with flashy black-and-white wings which the book identified as the willet. We had often watched, and occasionally been dive-bombed, by a chunky buff-brown snipe with a long, up-turned bill and a harsh-cry of "Radica, radica, radica;" this turned out to be the godwit. An ungodly, squawking noise that sounded as if the maker were being choked to death, was harder to identify. Finally we traced it down to a long-necked swimmer of the sort we had previously lumped as "hell-divers"; and the magic book settled it as Holboell's grebe.

HARDER to fix were two other bird sounds. One was a rapidly repeated sort of croak, or grunt, that reminded us of a New Year's Eve noisemaker rattling under water. We had wondered if it was a frog; that day we crawled through many hot, muddy, willow tangles of marshy shore before deciding it must be a rail, probably the Virginia.

The second was a sort of fluttering whistle that came from a bird flying so high in the air that the glasses could not make him clear. It fitted what we had heard of a skylark's song; but this bird, after singing on a downward swoop, would shoot upward again. Besides, there are no skylarks on the prairies. The fact that it was never far from a slough that we heard these birds, made us suspect some shorebird; but though we were now beginning to think of "The Book", with respectful capitals, we could not find it. Not until evening brought time for intensive study, did we conclude it might be the Wilson's snipe. Later, a naturalist confirmed this, and added the surprising information that this "winnowing whistle" is thought to be made by the wind rushing through

erected tail-feathers, rather than by voice.

A bird noise that we already knew, but must nevertheless be mentioned again, is the weird, sucking gurgle and thump of the bittern. Not only did we hear it again that day, but as we waded around in marshy spots searching for the rail noise, we had our first close-up look at one of these "shad-pokes", as they are commonly called. Yellow-and-brown-streaked to look like the dry reeds he stood in, with his long beak pointing straight up to make the camouflage still more perfect, it took minutes to find him again if we let our eyes drift off him. He was quite justified in letting us get within 15 feet before he took off.

We also got a good look at the long-billed curlew, that veritable giant among snipe, whose long-drawn, rising-and-falling "Wheeyoooooo" had always been an unforgettable contribution to every spring evening's bird concert. Having landed from flight, one ran along the ground with wings upraised while uttering its cry, and gave us a marvelous view.

OTHER shorebirds seen and identified that day were the killdeer plover, an old friend, and the sandpipers, or "tip-ups", that ran along the water's edge with very visible, if silent, hiccups. Oddest of our visual discoveries came at the end of the day, when we noted some robin-sized birds with long beaks, and reddish-brown touches on their grey-and-white coats, whirling in little circles in shallow water, like overgrown water-beetles. They turned out to be phalaropes, which whirl like this to stir up insects from mud-bottoms with their partly webbed feet. According to "The Book", the females are the brighter-colored ones; and although they dutifully lay the eggs, it is the dull-colored males who sit on them. This is certainly a reversal of the usual order of things among birds; the phalaropes must be the suffragettes of the feathered nation.

We got a big kick out of ducks that day, too, on one of the deeper sloughs. Before, we had known the mallard and the pintail, and the rest were just "ducks." Now we made sure of the medium-sized shoveller, with his spoon bill, separated the little fellows into blue-winged and green-winged teal, and identified the baldpate, or widgeon, least gaudy of them all. We learned that ducks with red heads might be true redheads, or, if the red came down the neck and the head was more streamlined, they would be the famous canvasback.

Black-and-white ducks had always puzzled us; but with "The Book" and the binoculars we straightened them out that day. Those "black at both ends and white in the middle" turned out to be scaups, the lesser scaup with a purplish sheen to his head, and the greater scaup with greenish ditto. Those with big heads and a little white patch in front of the eye were goldeneyes, also known as whistlers, whom we had often heard in flight. And the

fat little fellows who also had big heads, but a white patch *behind* the eye, turned out to be the butterball or buffalo-eye.

We didn't find a wood-duck, as we had hoped, but we did discover a duck neither of us had ever seen before, a small one, with reddish-brown body and a big beak, that was, of all colors, pale blue. This was identified as the ruddy duck, and made the 13th species of duck we found that day. Not to mention the mud hens, or coots, on the same slough, and the little

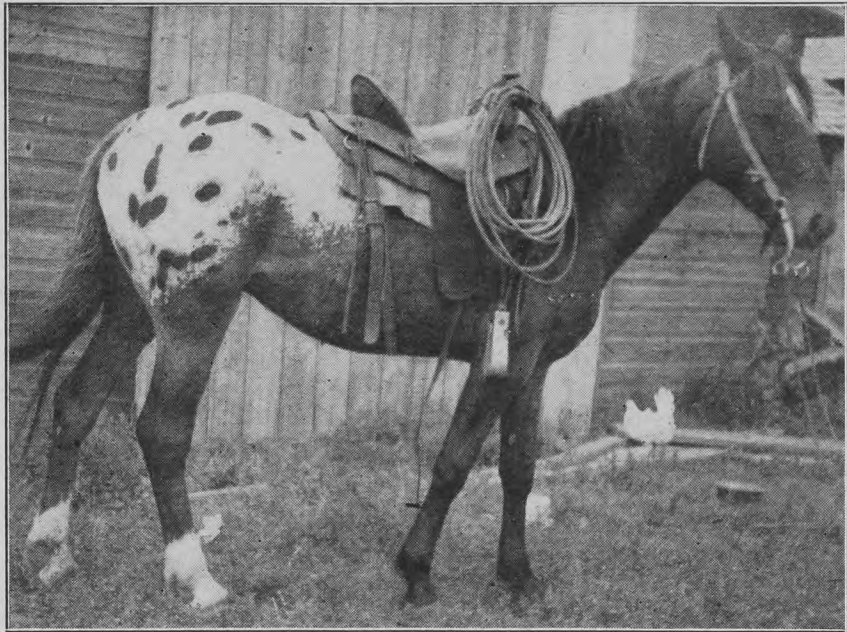
horned grebe, with its orange ear tufts, that had formerly shared the name of "hell-diver", indiscriminately with its big squawky brother, the Holboell's grebe.

Yes, it was a rich day, that memorable third of June. We saw land birds, too, of course; but they are another story. The big thing to us was the many denizens of marsh and pond whom we met that day for the first time; and neither by sight nor sound will they ever be strangers to us again. V

The Appaloosa: Blanketed, or Spotted

The tough little Indian pony is now organized into an association of his own

by M. O. MYERS



Patches, the Lynn Brothers' Appaloosa three-year-old stallion clearly rates as of the spotted rump type.

THE curtain that has been pulled aside to let the Appaloosa horse back on the stage has caused widespread interest throughout the North American continent. This same interest has penetrated the hearts of the Lynn Brothers, Bob and Pete of Youngstown, Alberta, and they are doing something about it. About 14 miles south of Youngstown they operate what is known widely as the Appaloosa Ranch. Esther Lynn, Bob's wife, herself an ardent horse fan, is in there pitching too. There are also women in the new Appaloosa Horse Club trying to help pull these beauties out of the past.

The original white-blanketed, or spotted-rump horses introduced to this continent several hundred years ago were used extensively by the Indians and held in great favor. They like gay colors and they found delight in the markings of these horses. Indians also used their steeds without giving them much care—and the Appaloosa could take it. They are a tough type of horse and have unusual endurance. However, this gallant Indian pony was on the way out as far as white man was concerned, and probably would have become extinct on this land had not the Indian preserved it.

So, today, many breeders such as the Lynn Brothers are helping to revive the type, and through selective

breeding, develop it into a recognized breed on this continent.

In 1947, Bob Lynn purchased a young Appaloosa stallion, Shining Timbers, from Foster House, of Cochran, and decided to raise Appaloosas. Today he has about 25 true-colored horses. Some Appaloosas are blanketed, which means they have solid white marking over the entire rump and well up along the back. The Lynns favor this type. In the spotted rump type this white blanket is dotted with spots which very much resemble the spots in a peacock's tail, except that the spots are dark in color, with a lighter ring around the edge, and another lighter one around it until the plain white is reached. Then there is a white horse with small blotches of dark all over the animal. The blanketed and spotted rump types make very showy horses.

THE new Appaloosa Club has altered some of the registration rules and imposed some restrictions. So far in Canada, the horses are registered, whether both of the parents are registered or not. If the animal shows enough of the Appaloosa qualifications it can be registered, because a new breed is being propagated; and started from scratch, so to speak. Later on, more restrictions will be imposed, the rules revised, and probably some culling done, to ensure that only the best will be used as breeding stock. As

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yet, there aren't sufficient of these to fully establish the required standard.

When Bob Lynn started this venture there were only five breeders in Canada. Now there are quite a number. A horse is registered by photo—one picture from the right rear and one from the left front. He must show the pinto skin, striped hoof, stand at least fourteen hands two inches, and show the white of the eye. Some rump coloring must be evident. Bob finds that about 50 per cent of his colts turn out to be true Appaloosas, though some do not reveal their identity until as late as three years, when the spots or "pinto skin" begin to appear.

The original horse of this breed has a very sparse main and tail, but the Lynns prefer them heavier. Thus, the mares with the heavier manes and tails are used in breeding. This gives more beauty and more protection. One of the Lynn mares has foaled six colts, of which five are true Appaloosas.

The Lynns are in this business with interest. They sell many horses and realize quite handsome prices. Each year some of their horses are taken to Calgary for Stampede week. Some are traded, some sold. One of their Appaloosas was again used as a general efficiency horse at the track meet in Hanna, Alberta. Ridden by capable

Jim Armstrong, it performed outstandingly in all duties required at an affair of this nature.

The Lynns still use their first stallion, Shining Timbers, but have another one coming up for the future. They find these horses very easy to break and train. Esther Lynn, at ease in the saddle, rides in various horseback events, including fast horse races. In July, 1954, she was involved in a near fatality, when an obstruction loomed out on the track at one of the rodeos, causing the horses to pile up. She escaped with a severe shaking up and bruises. Many wins are to her credit.

THE Lynn Brothers are real chuckwagon enthusiasts. Bob is the driver and Pete, with good weight and strength, holds the leaders. Bob has great confidence in his brother's ability and knows that all is well if Pete has that leader, and that it will stay put until the signal.

But they have had to give up the chuckwagon business for a time, to concentrate more on the Appaloosa raising and the care of a large herd of cattle. Bob moved to another farm nearer his pastures last spring and couldn't spare the time to work and condition his chuckwagon horses for the season. However, he shared a little of the thrill when he drove in Edmonton for another outfit. The Appaloosa is not a chuckwagon horse. It is a stock and show horse, noted not for speed but for hardiness and endurance.

When the time permits, chuckwagon fans will likely see the Lynn Brothers' wagon again on the track. There's promise of a bright future on the Lynn Appaloosa Ranch. V



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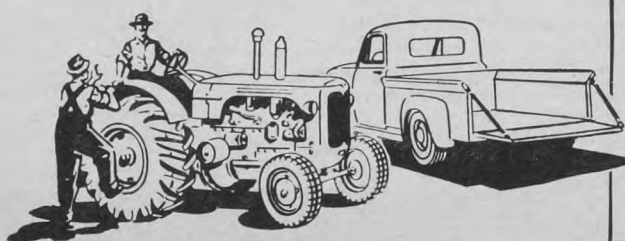
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Knowledge and Its Ways

Mere waiting for a fish to bite consumes much time. It looks now as though the fisherman's dream of a quick and easy way to catch fish may not be too far off. Tests have been made which netted fish on seven out of eight occasions. All you will need is a powerful underwater lamp, a five horsepower electric motor and a four-inch impeller pump. When you switch on the lamp under water and turn the pump on, the fish will be attracted to the light and the suction of the pump will pull them through the intake pipe and dump them at your feet on the bottom of the boat. Unfortunately, the seven fish reported "caught" on test runs with such equipment were small—mostly smelt, one to two inches long, and herring up to about nine inches. V

How many different odors do you think you could detect? American scientists report that people can learn to recognize 10,000 distinct odors, but are not good at distinguishing a stronger one, from a weaker one of the same kind. The American physicists have indicated that there should be about 30 levels of intensity of smell. Apparently, each nostril has a lobe about as big as the end of a thumb. The lobe is made up of about 1,900 glomeruli, or "telephone exchanges," each of which, in response to an odor, sends 24 neurons to the brain. The process has been compared with mechanical computing machines, by suggesting that these neurons can be said to represent a board of 24 lights. The number of lights turned on, or activated by the odor, determines the picture which is formed. Thus, chloroform, for example, might cause certain of these neurons to "light up." Some 16 million light patterns, representing as many different odors, would therefore be possible. V

The center of your appetite is not in your stomach, but in your brain. So said Dr. C. N. H. Long of Yale University recently, who, very appropriately, was addressing the American Philosophical Society. The hypothalamus is located at the base of the

brain, and if one part of this center of appetite is damaged, an animal will eat two or three times the normal amount of food and become so obese that its body may contain 70 per cent of fat. On the other hand, if damage occurs slightly to the side of the brain responsible for heavy eating, all food intake will stop abruptly and permanently. An animal so injured will starve to death with an abundant food supply before it. In human beings obesity is associated with diabetes, and cardiovascular renal disease. These do not occur frequently in animals. By creating a voracious appetite in animals, with consequent obesity, the problem may be studied with experimental animals, in a way that would not be possible with human beings. V

Municipal Seed Plant

by ALFRED GLEAVES

THE report of the 1953 Saskatchewan seed grain survey showed that: "The average amount of rejected seed for the 37 municipalities sampled was 42.7 per cent. The highest municipality had 88 per cent rejected samples, while four others had more than 70 per cent rejected.

"Only four municipalities had less than 30 per cent rejected samples. One of these was the Rural Municipality of Snipe Lake No. 259, which has a well-equipped municipal cleaning plant at Eston. Out of 40 samples taken in this municipality, only two graded rejected, while 27 graded No. 1. Of these 27 samples, 26 were cleaned in the municipal plant, while only one of the rejected samples was cleaned at the plant."

The plant which was responsible for this outstanding performance was built in the fall of 1946 and went into operation in the spring of 1947. Since then, annex and concrete loading ramps have been added, making a total capital outlay of \$30,651.

John Jackson, operator of this plant, talks like an expert on seed cleaning, and is one. He told me that the type of construction is such that the bins and leg can be quickly and easily cleaned out after each batch of grain has gone through. All of the bins are sheet-metal lined, and the legs have two openings, at the bottoms and sides. These features, together with an air-blast system that may be used anywhere in the plant, gives full protection from contamination as between different lots of seed.

A card index system has been set up, which shows the operator approximately how much seed will be cleaned by each farmer during the current season. Each farmer in the municipality is notified when to bring his seed in, and if, for some reason, he cannot bring it in on the day he is called, someone else is given his place.

Mr. Jackson stressed the point that an educational program is an essential part of any scheme to establish a large, central, cleaning plant in any locality. The reason is that it is necessary to get the co-operation of the users if efficient and economical operation of the unit is desired.

The Snipe Lake plant operates the year round, and farmers have to adjust themselves to a schedule that is different from their old habit of cleaning

their grain either in the spring or fall. Last year the plant averaged 1,000 bushels for each day of actual operation. Cleaning operations for the summer months must, of course, be limited to those who have a carryover of grain for seed, but up to the present at least, this has not posed any problem for the management. At July 28 of last year, for example, 32,720 bushels of seed was ready for the next spring.

According to Mr. Jackson, the selection of the right type of equipment is essential for efficient operation, and it is a "must" that the equipment installed be such that it can be quickly and easily cleaned out. The reason why

elevators are rarely satisfactory as seed cleaning plants is that they do not conform to either of these qualifications.

The Snipe Lake annex — capacity 24,000 bushels — is partly used for treating the cleaned seed by the panogen method for protection against smut. This treating service is optional and costs the customer .05 cents for cereals and .08½ cents for flax.

Three machines are used in the cleaning operation for any grain with the following combinations: Wheat—the Clipper, Ring Grader and Carter Disk; Flax—the Clipper, Ring Grader, and the 15 Utility Carter; Barley and

Durum,—Clipper, Ring Grader and Hart Indent Cylinder.

The rates are .03 cents for wheat, .03½ cents for barley, .04½ cents for rye, .04 cents for Durum and .08½ cents for flax, with an additional charge of .01 cents for cleaning all grain from outside the R.M. of Snipe Lake.

Accounting is on the basis of the crop year, rather than the calendar year; and for the year 1952-53 the net operating profit was \$699.94. Grain was cleaned for farmers in at least three other municipalities. Flax, of which approximately 10,000 bushels was cleaned, was trucked as far as 60 miles to the Snipe Lake plant. V



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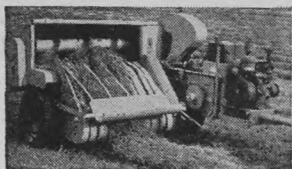
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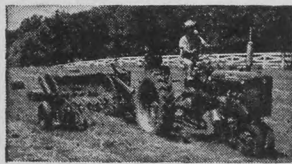
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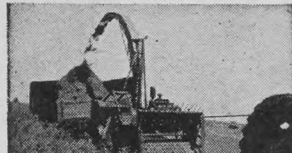
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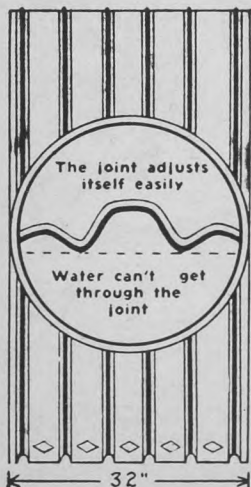
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I Remember, I Remember...

"If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth"

by "COUNTRYBORN"

THERE are some memories that never fade or grow dim—they even become more real as the years pass. I look back—a very long way back—and see a place around which a clear light seems to shine, and where time seems not to have mattered at all. In this place there is an old man and his garden—a most beautiful garden—the Eden of our childhood. Young eyes watched it through the changing seasons, watched it grow and bloom and bear, and, in all, found it unbelievably good.

There were restrictions—at times we weren't allowed to enter that garden. A stout fence enclosed it, but little feet could stand on the cross pieces, small arms clutching the pickets, and the view was perfect. A giant English cherry tree stood in the center, and come springtime, clad in white it was a sight to catch the breath. When the cherries were ripe, so large and red and perfect, we would hold them in our hands for a while, because they seemed too lovely to eat—but not for long.

A row of quince trees ran along two sides of the garden; and is there any bloom as sweet as the quince? A tall pear spread its branches in one corner and some of the ripe fruit fell on our side. How good those pears were, and all for free! Grape vines trailed over trellises, and where can be found leaves and vines that take more instinctively the pattern of grace and beauty. Sturdy currant bushes yielded red, white and black fruit. Black and red raspberries, gooseberries were all there, and most delectable strawberries, kept clean and dry for the picking, by straw spread beneath the plants.

But the old man was the moving spirit of this garden. It was the joy of his life and he tended it faithfully. A daily fulfillment of the creative urge, although he wouldn't understand such words. We were as much excited over planting time as he was, and when the old horse was hitched to the plow, we were allowed to follow in the long, straight furrows. The cultivator smoothed out the whole area, and then the rake finished the worst places.

HE always planted by the moon, and although I don't understand the science of such a system, his vegetables were among the finest I have ever seen. So, with the moon at its appointed time and place in the night sky, the day dawned for planting. He would sit in a sunny corner and cut the potatoes, an eye in each piece. We were called in to drop these pieces, and he would follow, covering with the hoe. Speaking of potatoes, I remember seeing him watch them closely when they were good-sized plants. "Them taters need buggin'," he affirmed, and pretty soon the sprinkling can was spraying its deadly paris green, which soon finished the bugs.

Some days the old man would ruminate, talking to us as if we were

grown-up, and at such times he usually chewed on a grass stalk. "My dad, when a young feller, came from the old country to these parts. Came over in a sail-boat and took him more 'n six weeks. Found only woods and Injins here. But he got his land, cleared it and used the stumps for makin' fences round his fields. He never stopped workin', from sun-up to sun-down, and the bread they et was from the wheat growed in them fields stretchin' way off yonder. He planted them pine trees to break the wind, but he didn't get much good out of 'em in his time. He figgered ahead—them early fellers all did that for us, an' if we don't look after the land, plowin' and plantin' when the time comes and then takin' keer of the crops, we don't amount to much—not worth our old man's trouble."

There was a mysterious shed in one corner and we wondered about it, because the door was never left open. But we found it was where the hams were smoked. After curing them in the good old-fashioned way by rubbing in sugar, salt, pepper and salt-petre, they were hung up with a smoldering fire beneath, making just enough smoke to give the meat a delicate flavor.

In the fall, the vegetables and fruit grown on the farm were all stored in an old stone cellar. It was wonderful to see the barrels of apples and winter pears, the bins of potatoes, the cabbage, carrots, turnips and onions. Along one end there were shelves, and on these the canned fruit, jellies, preserves and pickles stood in straight rows. Our winter meals were stored in this cold, dim place.

THE old man lived in a rambling farm house, built by his father before him, and through the winter we went to see him nearly every day. His housekeeper kept the big rooms as neat as he kept his garden. That old house was full of precious things. A long hall ran nearly the length of the place, and two big front rooms with fireplaces opened from it. The parlor was seldom used, and it boasted the only store carpet in the house. Sitting primly in rows were the walnut chairs and sofa, all shiny in black hair-cloth. On the whitewashed walls hung some prints of farm life, Currier and

Let us all be happy and live within our means, even if we have to borrow money to do it with.—
Artemus Ward.

Ives no doubt. Also wreaths made of dried flowers, feathers, wheat and rice kernels and seeds of all kinds and sizes—these wreaths were placed in deep walnut frames. On the mantel stood two china dogs and a huge shell brought from "furrin parts," the old man said. The "tidies" on the backs of chairs and on the round walnut table were crocheted on long winter evenings. The floors of the sitting

room, bedrooms and hall were all covered with rag carpet, made from old clothes cut in narrow strips, these sewed together, wound in balls and woven by a widow in the neighborhood who earned a living with her loom.

At the back of the house was the kitchen, and it was a room one never forgets. There they lived, and a great iron cook stove radiated a wonderful heat in the winter. It was polished within an inch of its life and the floor was given a coat of yellow paint, spring and fall. Home-made mats, braided and hooked, looked well against this cheerful color. A high cupboard showed china and glass behind its glass doors, that would be marked as valuable antiques today. In one of the small drawers the peppermint stick candy was kept, and there seemed a never-failing supply for small visitors. We would go in sometimes, of a winter's evening. The stove would give out such a comforting



"Howdy, I take it you're 'Dirty' Dugan, the boss of this spread. Will you tell your foreman, 'Ace,' that Six-gun Smith wants a few words with him?"

warmth, the kerosene lamps glowing softly beneath their green paper shades, and the old clock sitting high on its shelf, a boat in full sail on the lower part of the door, would tick solemnly on.

THE old man would read to us, and this he loved to do. Punctuation meant nothing to him, and his deep voice would trail tonelessly on, with no respect for commas or periods. His favorite was a book on the French Revolution, and I can hear that voice still, reading the noble words of Madame Roland as she stood on the scaffold. "O Liberty! Liberty! How many crimes are committed in thy name!" The old man said little about what he read, but we knew he was stirred by these words, in some nameless way, as we were.

It is a far cry from that day to this, and the young people of today are living in an incredible age, with motor-cars, radios, motion pictures and television at their disposal—working out a new pattern of living. By comparison, it would seem that young folks of a by-gone time had very little recreation and amusement. But such was not the case. Much of their pleasure was of their own making, and entertainment was of their own seeking. They were dependent on, and more conscious of, simple elemental things; and in the permanence of these they found a great incentive, a genuine joy and a lasting satisfaction.

Legend of The Fireweed

by ANNIE L. GAETZ

THE Canadian West is rich in folklore, in interesting myths and unusual stories believed implicitly by the Red Men, and known only to them and to the early missionaries.

The early Indians were superstitious and childlike in their thinking. They believed in a Good, or Great Spirit who ruled over all, and things which they could not understand, or reason out, they attributed to the spirit world. All of the good gifts of life, they felt, came from the Great Spirit, and they were very anxious not to displease the Giver of all good things.

Among the most interesting of Indian legends of bygone days, is that of the flower called the fireweed. We all know this flower by its clusters of orchard purple flowers that color the clearings and roadsides in August, making a colorful contrast with the glowing colors of the goldenrod. We see its long clusters of flowers coloring a whole mountain side, and wherever a fire has passed, it follows patiently and quickly, converting the wasteland into a place of beauty. The Indians were wont to tell their children a fanciful tale about the birth of this flower.

When the first great fires travelled through the forests, leaving a train of blackened ruin, the Great Spirit was sad for many days at the destruction of his beautiful forest. When winter came, and the snow lay deep and heavy through the burned woodlands, the Great Spirit sowed the seed of the purple flower on the soft blanket of snow. With the coming of spring, Indians were surprised to see a new flower appear down through the blackened and dead wastelands. There waved the purple blossoms in the fields made dead by fire. They called it the fireweed.

The flower appears on the dead and blackened land before any other vegetation, its clusters of bright flowers bringing cheer and creating beauty over cheerless land. Its beautiful pointed leaves provide protection for the small seedlings of trees that are bound to spring up in time. After the trees have got a reasonable start, the fireweed disappears, for its mission is completed.

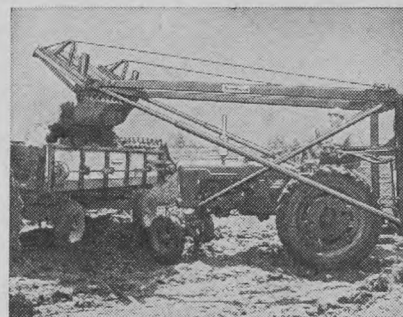


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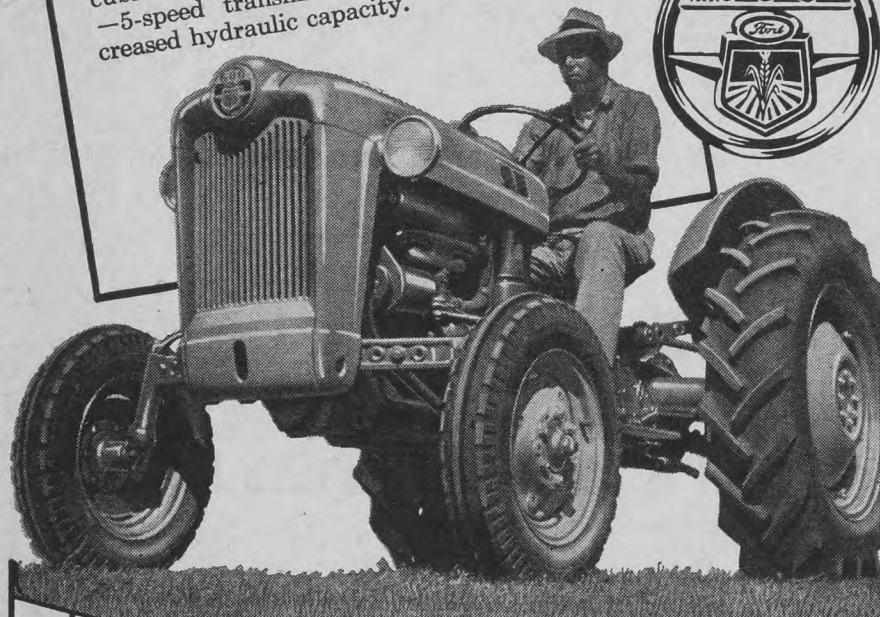
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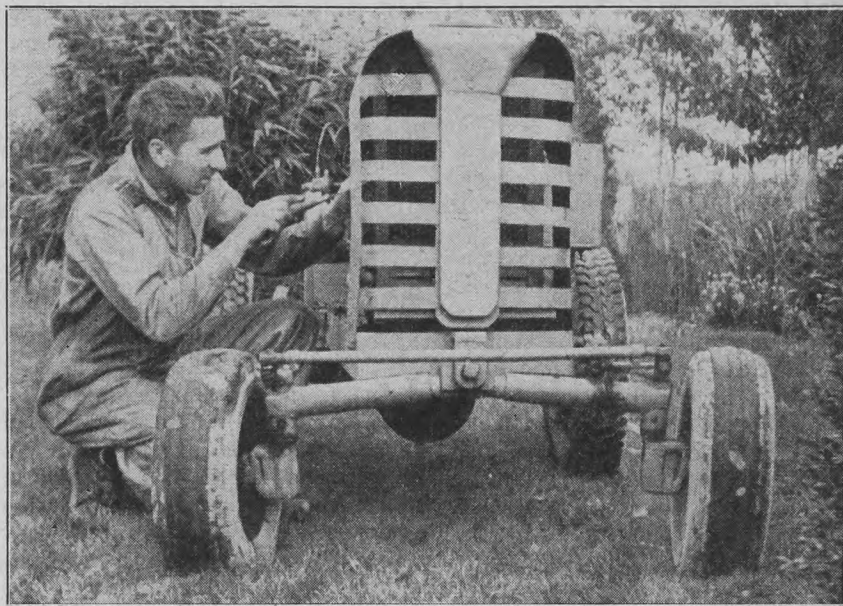
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Left-Over Tractor

Terry Teresenko built a farm tractor for \$12.50—and likes it

by P. W. LUCE



This is the tractor that Terry built from odds and ends of many cars. Cash cost—very low.

THE Terry Teresenko tractor will never be built on an assembly line basis and get into the front rank of commercial vehicles, but it has many distinguishing features not to be found in other tractors. It is a one-man product and has been put together in a rough backyard workshop by an amateur mechanic, at a total cash cost of \$12.50. Sweat, hard labor, ingenuity, and scrap piles supplied the rest of the material.

The Terry Teresenko tractor works—a little jerkily sometimes, but it gets the job done. It handles a 12-inch plow, a six-foot disk, or two sets of harrows. It cultivates close into corners, for it is rather on the small side. That's as it should be, for the owner's land measures but a few acres.

There are bright coats of paint on the tractor, but it is obvious that most of it has been dug out of junk piles. Terry Teresenko grinningly admits this, with a touch of pride for this monument to his grit and patience.

AT least ten recognizable makes of automobiles went into the manufacture of this machine, and probably twice as many parts of other implements. There is a Crossley motor, a Studebaker starter, and a Chevrolet generator. Its rear end was cut down from an Overland. A Plymouth supplied the wheels, and the spindles came from a Ford. The radiator was cut down from a Buick, and the steering wheel originally graced a Chrysler. Two of the tires were from a Dodge, and a few small parts had come from England with an Austin.

Many of the odd bits and pieces can not be identified. Nuts and bolts look much the same in any make of automobile.

The frame of the tractor was the most expensive item. Most of this was made up of scrap metal, but some channel iron had to be bought for the joints. That's where most of the \$12.50 cash expenses was squandered.

With an oil can for a gas tank, and a grocery box for a seat, the tractor

chugs along the road at 30 miles an hour and it does a good job of work when it gets to the field. It draws many looks of startled admiration from those who see it for the first time; and the proud owner gaily waves a salute from the box seat to the gaping onlookers.

THE building of the tractor was a work of stern necessity. Terry was one of the first Second World War veterans to buy a small tract of land under the Veterans' Land Act plan at Matsqui, about 40 miles from Vancouver. He brought out his English bride to a small house, two acres of rough land, and an acre of strawberries.

It was his expectation that the strawberries would adequately supplement his earnings at the Clayburn Brick Company's plant, but the berries gave him more work and worry than money, and eventually he tore up the plants and decided to cultivate all the land. To do this a tractor was necessary and, as he didn't have the cash to buy one, he built one of parts and pieces.

For weeks he assembled what he could pick up from junk yards or beg from friends, and then spent his spare time cutting, grinding, shaping, and putting together all he could. It took him a whole winter to build his tractor, but when he was through he was a happy man.

The Terry Teresenko tractor worked.



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A Time-Saving Dairy Set-Up

ARDEN FREDERICK who farms 240 acres of Alberta's productive black soil east of Millet, is convinced that livestock farming offers the best hope for a solid future. With this in mind when a fluid milk contract became available two years ago, he took it.

He had no suitable buildings or equipment then, but soon made a tour of dairy farms in the district. Since the loafing barn idea seemed to pare chore time to a minimum, compared with stanchion barns, he settled on that type, and built a 34-foot by 80-foot laminated-rafter, quonset-type barn. Covered with sheet aluminum and dormer windows letting in plenty of light, it would provide room for 50 cows. That was more than the number he had in mind, but it gave him plenty of room for expansion.

It seemed to him that unsuccessful loafing barn arrangements suffered from the practice of feeding indoors, he built a pole barn outside. It was roofed for hay storage and a manger built alongside. To leave the quonset barn clear, he built a lean-to on the side for a four-stall milking parlor.

He estimates the entire cost of his modern set-up, including the milk house, at \$5,000. If he is rushed, he says he can now complete his morning dairy chores in an hour and a half.

The loafing barn, opening to a solidly fenced yard, is never closed, though a canvas hangs over the door for cold weather. The herd doesn't object to eating outside; and during the first year he didn't have a case of mastitis until he had taken out the manure pack in spring. However, he has noticed a slight drop in production when the temperature nosedives to extreme lows in winter. To overcome this, he plans to build a movable feed rack next year for indoor feeding in very severe weather.—D.R.B. ✓

Controlling European Foulbrood

UNTIL bees resistant to European Foulbrood are developed, control of this disease will be largely dependent on antibiotics and other chemical healing agents, states P. Pankiw of the Beaverlodge Experimental Station.

European Foulbrood (E.F.B.) is a bacterial disease affecting honey bee larvae, attacking them in the three-to-six-day stage, before the larvae are fully mature. It appears in the colonies about five to six days after the installation of package bees, and spreads rapidly to other colonies, seriously reducing yields. Where colonies have had the disease for a year, the equipment might re-infect colonies in the following years.

At the present time, only the antibiotics terramycin and streptomycin are being recommended for control of E.F.B. Terramycin is easier to obtain, and is also effective against American Foulbrood (A.F.B.). Basic dosage for these two antibiotics is one-quarter gram, and the price ranges from 32 to 40 cents a gram. Terramycin may be bought in half-pound mixes as Terramycin Poultry Formula 25 (T.P.F. 25) which contains 25 grams of active

terramycin per pound. Streptomycin can only be obtained by prescription from a veterinarian or physician. It comes in five-gram bottles in powder form, and may be mixed in syrup as a feed or spray, or in icing sugar as dust. It can also be obtained in granular form, which is used with syrup only.

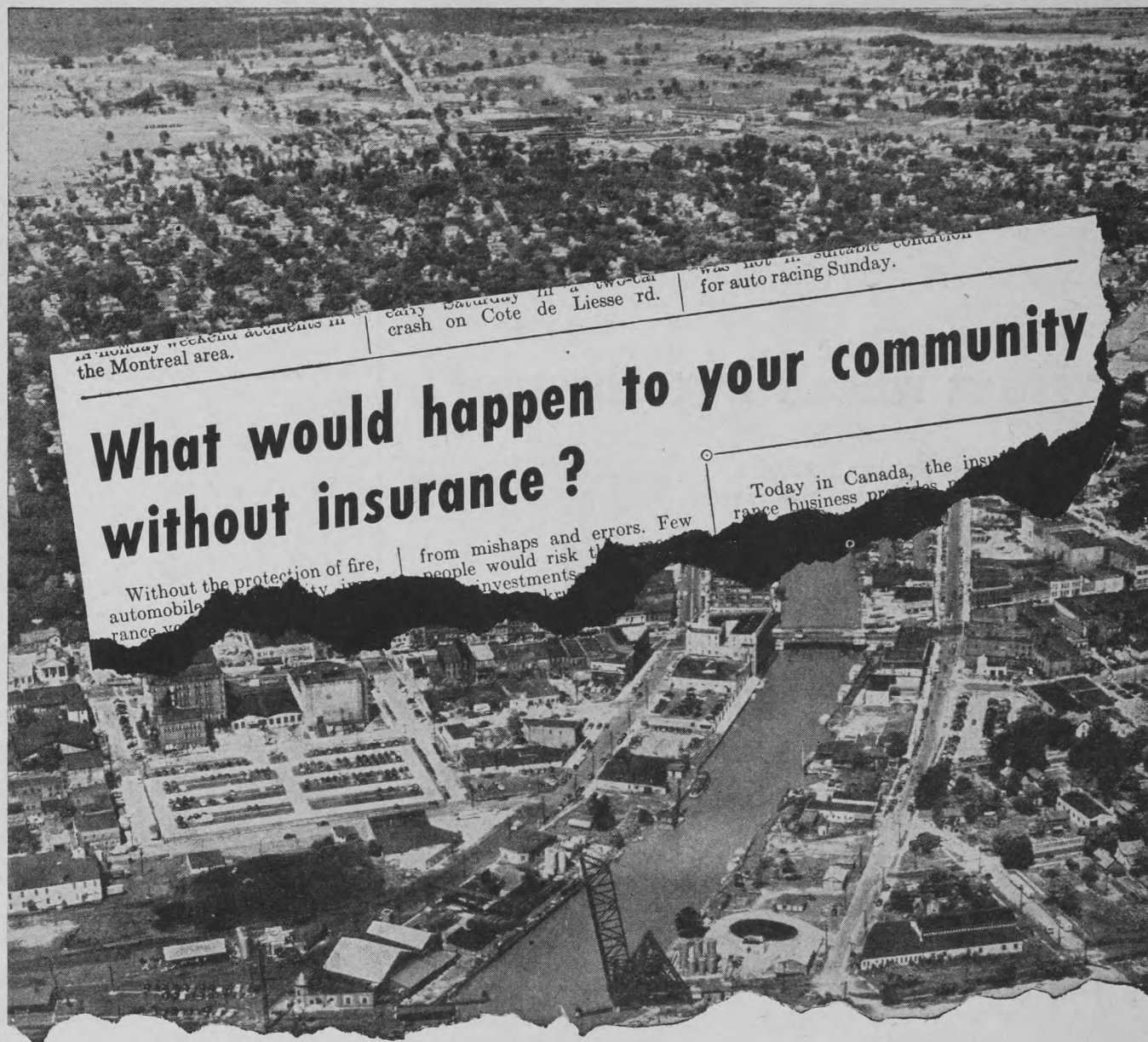
Where colonies have had E.F.B. in previous years, a preventive treatment of one-quarter gram is recommended, applied about four weeks after installation of package bees. Where the disease is apparent in the apiary, and preventive treatment has not been given, all colonies should be treated as

follows: those with a mild case, one treatment; those with a moderate or severe infection should be treated at once, followed by a second dose in two or three weeks, and a third in three more weeks, if the disease persists. When a colony is weak, remove the queen, unite with a strong or average colony, and give the united colonies two treatments, at two or three-week intervals.

FEEDING antibiotics in sugar syrup is best, *except* during a honey flow. At such times they should be mixed with icing sugar and dusted on the brood frames. Beekeepers with a

small number of colonies should use one *level* teaspoonful of T.P.F. 25, which is equivalent to one-quarter gram of active terramycin—enough for a single treatment for one colony. In syrup feeding, mix with four pounds of sugar syrup (two pounds of sugar, plus two pounds of water), shake well and place in feeder can. This feed can also be sprayed into an empty comb and given to the bees. For dusting, mix one level teaspoonful of the antibiotic with five teaspoonfuls of icing sugar, and dust the mixture on top of brood combs.

Commercial beekeepers will find that a half-pound bottle of T.P.F. 25



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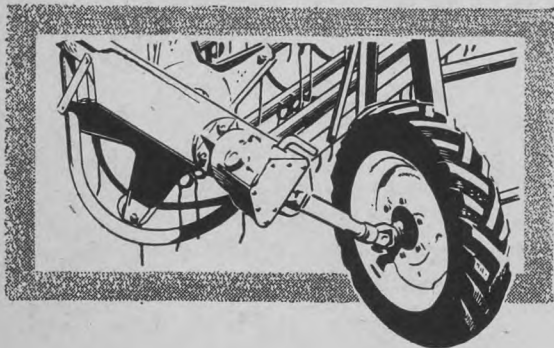
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is enough to treat 50 colonies. When feeding in syrup, 100 pounds of sugar should be dissolved in ten gallons of hot water and the half-pound bottle of antibiotic added to the warm syrup. This should be fed *immediately*, about four pounds to each colony, because terramycin will lose its stability in syrup or honey. For dusting, mix the half-pound of T.P.F. 25 in two pounds of icing sugar, and give two tablespoonfuls of this mixture to each

colony. It may be stored safely as dust, for some time.

Streptomycin is chiefly available in five-gram vials, enough for 20 doses of one-quarter gram apiece. In syrup feeding, mix in 80 pounds of syrup, and feed four pounds to each colony. For dusting, one vial of powdered streptomycin should be mixed with one pound of icing sugar, and applied at two level tablespoonfuls to each colony.

V

Lambs In Feedlots

Gleddie Bros., in the Eastern Irrigation District, feed five pens of 500 lambs each

EACH fall, Carl Anderson, manager of the Eastern Irrigation District, with headquarters at Brooks, Alta., visits the sheep ranches of southern Saskatchewan to buy thousands of lambs for E.I.D. feedlots. By October or November these lambs are coming to full feed.

In addition, many farmers of the area raise their own lambs on the thousands of acres of leased land within the District. Cash and specialized crops have not been developed as thoroughly within the E.I.D., as in some other irrigated districts. Livestock, however, make good use of the forage crops and coarse grains.

Not as many lambs are now fed as were fed a few years ago, but the somewhat smaller number now put in the feedlots are handled carefully, and marketed within a narrow range of weight and finish. The modern housewife demands small cuts of meat; consequently big lambs are avoided because they do not sell well.

When shipments are to be made, Carl Anderson goes from flock to flock using his experienced eye to select the lambs that are ready. He is also responsible for selling them, and is able to do so to advantage because of the large order that can be filled for top quality stock. Since E.I.D. lambs are known to be good he may either sell them to order or conduct what he calls a "phone auction," during which he gives several buyers an opportunity to bid on them, thus making sure that the feeders get every available cent for their lambs.

An excellent, but nevertheless typical, feedlot is that operated by Trygvie and Sten Gleddie at Tilley. Tryg herded sheep as a youngster and took his pay in ewes, instead of money. Now the brothers range 2,200 ewes in two bands. They finish 2,500 lambs each winter, in pens of about 500 each, and round out their feeding operations by feeding 80 steers.

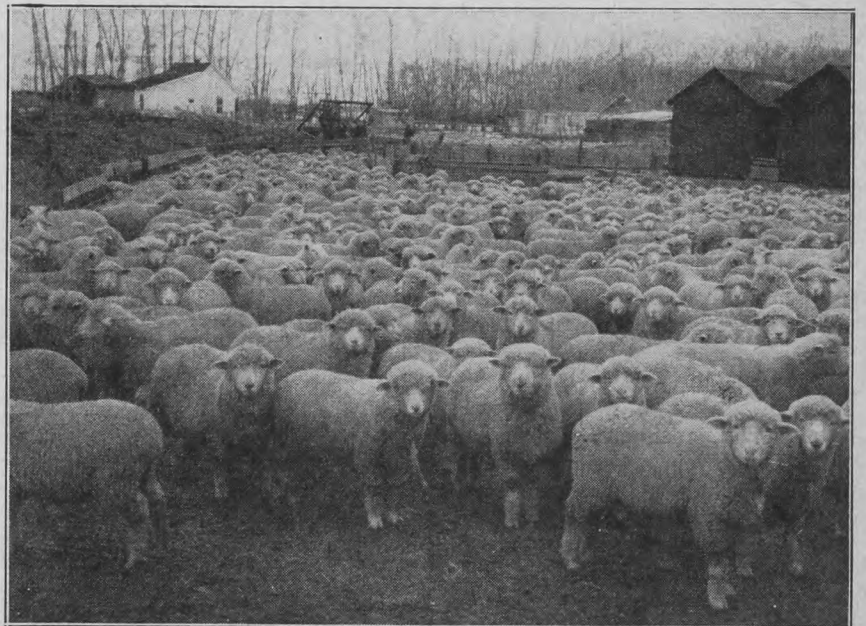
Every scrap of feed from 550 irrigated acres is fed to livestock on the farm. "Everything walks off the farm," to use a Carl Anderson expression.

Sheep, like poultry, demand careful attention to keep them out of trouble; and Tryg loves to spend spare moments just watching the lambs in the feedlot. This is probably one good reason for the Gleddie Brothers' success. Another is that they have built up a thoroughly efficient system of looking after the lambs. A front-end loader with a hay-lifting attachment takes the hand work from the feeding of roughage. Two or three days spent moving stacks from the field to the feedlot, via hayracks, where the hay mangers are filled, will be enough for a couple of weeks.

The lambs are fed grain in separate pens, which not only keeps them from overeating, but permits the use of a single set of hoppers for several lots.

The ewe flocks are of Rambouillet type, but most of the lambs in the area are sired by native Canadian Romnelet rams which are said to produce sheep with flocking instincts, as well as combining hardiness with a meaty carcass.

V



The 2,500 lambs in five pens, plus 80 steers, take all of the forage and fodder crops that Gleddie Brothers produce.

Bandit of the Marsh

Continued from page 11

an appalling task. Restraining his impatience, he sternly set them mousing again, secretly determined to abandon them at the first opportunity.

The interim period passed slowly. On particularly cold days, the coons denned up—Kap's family flitting bag and baggage (the young brought shiny pebbles and playthings—treasures they would cherish till adulthood) from their own station to the old King's sacred oak. Then one night the swamp sighed heavily. Warm winds shook the long-frozen willows and left clear patches around the boles of trees. The slough ice melted, and warm showers needled the grey waters. The world steamed in the sun, and the marsh teemed with life.

Old Kap's roguish heart never failed to rejoice over the bounties of spring, and this year he was doubly grateful. The raccoons betook themselves to the sloughs, feasting, at first, on grubs and earthworms. Preferring the nocturnal life, they were soon pouncing after night creatures, even the tired rails that started mournfully into the air at their nearness and flung themselves down, as if in utter despair, a few yards farther on.

After a hard winter, however, frogging is a coon's greatest joy—and for Kap's family, the nocturnal restrictions were relaxed. In late-morning and early-evening, they prowled the wet banks. Wading nonchalantly about in the warming slough waters, the king would drop suddenly, a forepaw would flash upward even before the raccoon's head broke water, and there was another frog to wash and savor.

Soon the young raccoons were venturing into the reedy shore waters, frogging on their own, while Kap finished the deeper bottoms where the big ones dived. Sometimes he poked about on the mud so long that, for two minutes or more, all that was visible was his thick, seven-ringed tail floating limply—a pose that utterly fascinated his family.

Everything the coons ate was squeezed meticulously underwater many times—not because the coons were such fastidious eaters, but simply because nature neglected to supply them with a sufficient supply of saliva. As the store of frogs dwindled, they foraged elsewhere, seeking everything from bulbs to birds' nests. Everything was examined, if not sampled, including a great grey hornets' nest which Kap carried a quarter of a mile to the slough-side meal table, quite immune to the fiery occupants who lanced in vain at his tough hide.

Under the strengthening sun, the prints of the coons—much like those of small children—baked on the muddy banks. The young were born comics, and even Old Kap's rough heart

loosened under their antics, though one day he lost his patience entirely when they started flipping a crop of gullible young frogs back into the pond as fast as he flipped them ashore, and again when one of them grabbed his floating tail and upended him in the water.

Indeed, in many ways, the young were like human children . . . quarrelling over a clutch of turtle eggs, adding such finds as empty rifle cartridges and a broken cigarette lighter to their litter in the den. The shiniest of these they hugged to their furry bodies in sleep. By and large, they were a trial to an old coon who had long since pushed his own shiny playthings from the oak, and learned to be silent and serious about life.

THE gestation period of coons is nine weeks. To Old Kap, it was seemingly no time at all since he had emerged from the coon cavern until the soft May evening when Black Eyes failed to appear for the night's frogging. The next day he was shown the reason: six new and helpless baby raccoons grunting faintly in the hollow of a thick-boled beech.

With a love and pride no previous mate of Kap's had ever equalled Black Eyes stretched on her back in the hollow, churring softly, and three pairs of big-eared coon babies unerringly found three pairs of dainty white breast nipples. Old Kap, with his bushy-haired, yard-long body, felt grotesquely awkward.

Worse, to one who had become increasingly hopeful of wandering off now that the food problem was solved, the implications of this extra family were appallingly clear. Black Eyes would have to stay with these six blind, masked and fuzzy little bandits of the future—and somebody would still have to guide the four silly in-betweeners.

Shortly thereafter, a bluetick hound with more bark than brains began chasing rabbits in the marsh. It was only a matter of time until he found the fresh prints of the coons, and Old Kap had a chance to see what Black Eyes' older brood understood about survival.

It was appallingly elemental. The four treed, staring down, in great curiosity, at the ancient enemy of all raccoons. They lacked even the sense to pick a pin-oak, where the leaves stay thick far into the fall.

It was the most dismaying sight Kap had beheld since the time, eight years before, when, on a windy November night, men with dogs and coal oil lanterns shot five of his own family from a high beech tree. He alone escaped—simply because he was 60 feet up the tree, out of the orange circles of lantern light.

So, while Black Eyes hovered near the hollow beech—a formidable warning to all skulking enemies of baby raccoons—Kap resigned himself to training the other four in the exacting science of coon survival.

For a fortnight, the yelping bluetick caroused obligingly about the marsh, easily decoyed when he blundered too close to Black Eyes. The four coons learned to run, instead of tree; to wade along creeks and slough-margins, losing their prints in water; to walk fallen logs and crawl deep in rocky ledges, where dogs find it hard to keep the

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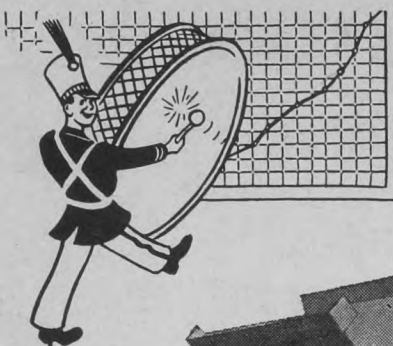
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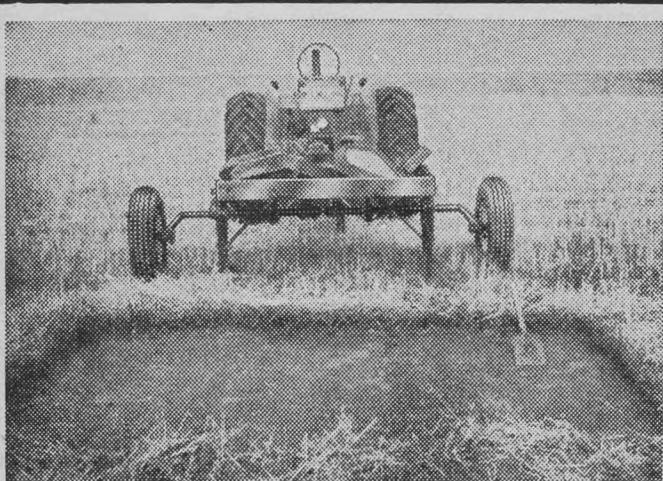
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scent. Kap taught them the ancient and honorable art of tree "tapping"—wherein a coon climbs one tree, jumps to another, and then to another, before taking to the ground again.

Kap had his own maddening version of this. Knowing well that smart hounds snuffle in wide circles around "tapped" trees, he would, after top-jumping several times, descend, amble back to a point beyond which he had first treed, then take to the same pathway of limbs he had travelled before, descending this time at a point farthered from his last descent. Any hound that unravelled that one within an hour immediately earned Kap's serious respect.

Into the water the growing coons went, too, to learn that in an emergency an adult coon can stay under water all of five minutes, while a dog is lucky to survive two; in a fight to the death, water scimmaging pays off. Likewise, a trick that coons who hope to grow old should know is to swing from an overhanging branch onto a snag in the middle of a slough and stay there, when things get really desperate.

About this time, the hound's owner, fed up with the nightly nonsense, chained up the bluetick, and Old Kap was regretful.

AT three weeks, Black Eyes' babes opened their eyes. At two months, when the hellgramites, or water devils, were emerging in droves, to hide under whatever cover was available while their wings were sprouting, the mother raccoon led them to the slough bank. Under a dew-veiled moon, they fed on the manna of bitter ugly crawlers. Not unlike baby kittens, they clawed their way up young saplings, stubby legs far apart, little ringed tails hanging limply. They were vocal, too: they chirped little choruses of song when the mother came near, squealed piteously when they were afraid.

Green scum thickened the slough waters. Deep grass, reeds and butterweed covered the marsh. The hillsides, fringing it, stayed warm long after sundown. Wild plums and raspberries were plentiful, and the coons, who tend to vegetables rather than meats, feasted till they could scarcely waddle.

All this time, Kap had been a virtual prisoner of his own family. Now, however, a break was in sight. The four growing coons, especially the two females, were eager to wander a bit by themselves. Black Eyes and her six babes, on the other hand, stayed close to the safety of the sloughs. With ill-concealed thankfulness, Old Kap went on his first five-mile prow of the season.

He ambled leisurely to old coon stations, gathering news; then betook himself to a cornfield where he sampled a few choice ears. When the smell of pigs wafted to his nostrils, the old pirate stole circuitously to the farmyard, slipping like a wraith along the snake fence. His idea was to clean up any tasty slops left by the pigs, but a henhouse diverted him. Moments later, he was back by the rails, a plump Barred Rock stiffening in his jaws.

Suddenly the somewhat-familiar yodel of a tied-up hound rent the night. Kap made tracks for the brush, even as another hound saw his shadow

and slipped silently from the porch. The second hound was blood brother to the tied-up bluetick, but there the resemblance ended. He was a killer coonhound—deliberate in his movement... a tight tracker.

Before the chase was over, Kap had stuffed the hen down a hole, sparred with the dog in a brier patch and finally shaken him off near a wet spring. He returned like a daring highwayman for the chicken, and dawn was dimming the stars when he returned to the marsh, to rest and wash down the spoils.

Even as he took the first morsel, Black Eyes, the four young and six eager baby raccoons swarmed about him. For his troubles, Kap got a discarded chicken wing. His good nature had been tried past endurance, however, and he snarled and lunged at a strange young male brazenly trilling a bird-voiced coon love song for the enjoyment of one of Black Eyes' older daughters.

The whole affair was a tragedy in more ways than one. After feeding on chicken, the four young—especially the two males—came to the sound conclusion that where Kap was, there also the spoils were richest. Kap could not shake them from his heels. As for Black Eyes, prouder than ever of her choice of mate, and his six broad-bellied fledglings... sometimes Kap watched them playing in fascination with a funnelled spider web they caught the prism colors of the dawn, and shook his shaggy-cheeked head in sheer unbelief.

In late August, signs of the raccoon's winter dress appeared. Their coats darkened and the guard hairs grew thick and rough. Reaching complete adulthood, Black Eyes acquired a first pair of dainty black chaps on her hind legs. Kap's bloomed heavily down to his black feet, making him appear more of a rustler than ever.

WITH September, a promising restlessness came over Six-Mile Marsh. Strong winds broke the dyed brittle grasses. Unexpected rains stormed in the thick swamp scrubs, with a sound of hot fat sputtering on a frying pan. The nocturnal rails, sensing cold north winds coming, drooped and fretted in the reeds, ready to night-fly south when their barometric ears told them that atmospheric pressure, so necessary for their migration, was favorable.

For all the coons in the countryside, it was time for the great gang raids on cornfield, orchard and barnyard—and at the same time, the period of the coons' greatest peril. Frost glistened on the leaves at night... a clear, high moon outlined the bare limbs of the trees in bold relief... dogs bayed in the dimmest reaches of the swamp. Old Kap's heart craved to be part of these thrills again; moreover, he had the urgent instinct to fatten himself fully before he betook himself to his winter's bailiwick.

On a night that smelled of leaf-mold and dry corn, he asserted himself. Black Eyes was engrossed in lining a new and larger coon station with great rolls of soft bottom grass. With a warning growl at the young, the coon king ambled off toward a great dry aspen grove where older coons gathered nightly for forays into the cornfields.

On the edge of the thicket he turned—to find, despite his threats, that the two young males were scarcely 30 feet behind him. Kap snarled in annoyance and lunged belligerently at them, but it was no use; they were born of a bandit father, and bandits they would be.

The area to be raided that night was the same field Old Kap had sampled in midsummer. Coons prowled everywhere, despoiling more corn than they had cracked as they sought the soft and immature cobs.

The remembered knowledge that irate farmers descended on such fields in force made Kap hesitate. Moreover, his keen nose picked up a new taint—of hog blood and scalded pig-hair scrapings. The farmer, after the local fashion, had just completed the fall butchering; and the high-strung brood sows still paced their pens, high-stepping round and round the fences, snorting and honching nervously . . . fine cover-up noise for a raid.

Old Kap hied himself toward the barnyard. The two males, with undiminished faith, followed discreetly.

THE farmer, Kap speedily discovered as he scouted along the rail fence, had fashioned a great, high tripod, from which various hams and shoulders of pork dangled heavily, cooling. Here was temptation Kap had never experienced before . . . a stroke of fortune worthy of his age and reputation. With a warning glance to the two young to stay on the ground, he shinnied silently up the tripod and wrapped his arms about a ham. There he swayed, while deft fingers sought to discover how to get the booty down. Sharp teeth severed the taut tendon.

Ham and raccoon thumped earthward; and as if it was a signal, bedlam broke loose in the barnyard. One bluetick hound leaped from the porch, while the other yowled in frenzy in

farmer on one end, Kap doggedly on the other. The raccoon was gaining by inches (the farmer confessed later he didn't know rightly whether the beast was coon or bear) when Kap lost his hold. The farmer fell violently backwards, ham on top of him.

By now, somebody had loosed the yelping bluetick of the coons' basic-training days. To Kap's experienced brain, the situation was becoming a bit too complicated: handicapped with the young, he might have trouble making the trees across the road from the pig pens.

The king sprinted with astonishing alacrity for the fence, where he could bedevil the dogs by swinging over and under the rails. The farmer returned to retrieve the shotgun, praying only that his dogs would corner the big coon long enough for one shot.

As the raccoons retreated nearer the shadows of the pig houses, it became obvious to the big hound that Old Kap was masterminding the escape. Leaving his brother bluetick to worry the elusive smaller raccoons, the dog charged recklessly, leaping for the oversized king coon's backbone.

He caught . . . a fighting machine!

The loose-jointed coon literally turned in his tough, thick hide, and for three incredible minutes, Kap and twice his weight of dog sparred and clutched, mauled and lunged, fighting fang and claw, threshing back and forth . . . till suddenly the coon broke free, slashing with razor-sharp claws at the bluetick's neck. Blood spurted into Kap's eyes, even as he leaped for the dog's shoulders. Long fingers broke hide. Kap squeezed as if the dog's flesh was so much pulpy bark.

The bluetick lost his breath with the pain, then howled in mortal agony. Shaking in spasms of madness, he bucked and rolled, finally breaking free of the high-riding raccoon. Kap leaped for the top rails—almost within running range of the favorable road shadows. But the wounded hound was no coward. Slobbering for his master's help, he feinted and lunged again, unbalancing the coon, holding him at bay.

Shotgun ready, the farmer advanced, wanting a close shot for fear he injured the dog.

For Kap the moment would have been fatal had not an unpredictable factor entered the case.

The second bluetick, catching the contagion of what coon-hunting was all about, suddenly nipped one of the retreating young males in the rear and held on, thumping his rope tail joyously. This was not part of the young coon's previous training with the bluetick, and he instinctively did two things. First, he squealed to high heaven—and his voice had still not metamorphized: in pain, it was still like that of an injured young pig—then he turned and raked the surprised hound across the muzzle, following up with a lunging uppercut to the chin that sent the mortified bluetick reeling dizzily.

Now nothing will stampede brood sows faster than the squealing of young piglets. The young coon's long cry was sufficient climax to their harrowing day. Fighting mad, they wheeled about and leaped the pig pen rails, jaws open, tusks chomping like steel traps. Heads lowered, they

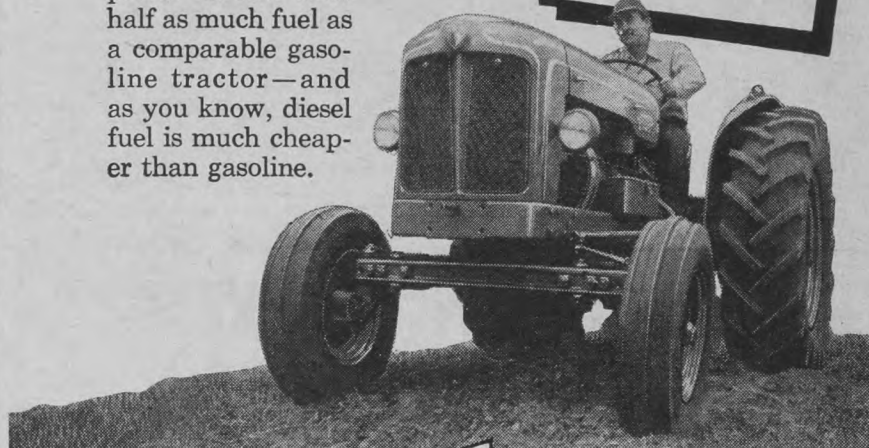
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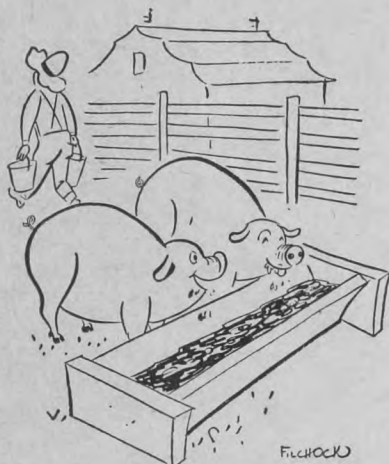


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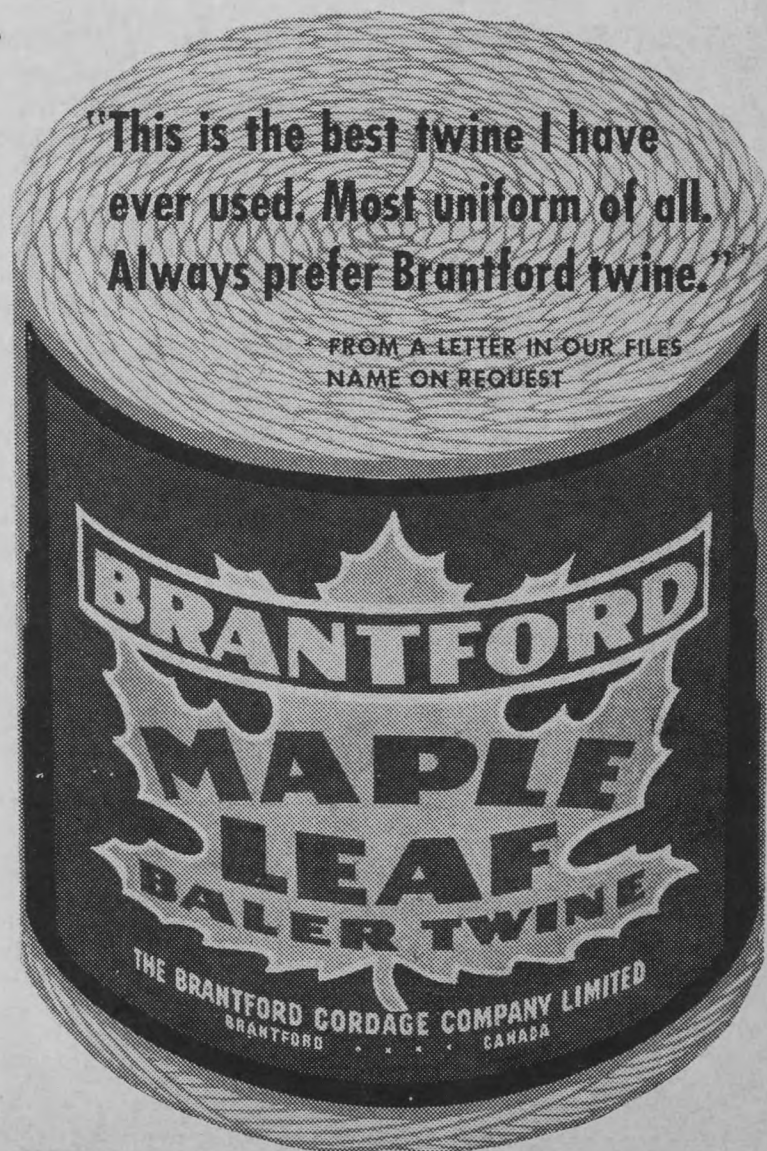
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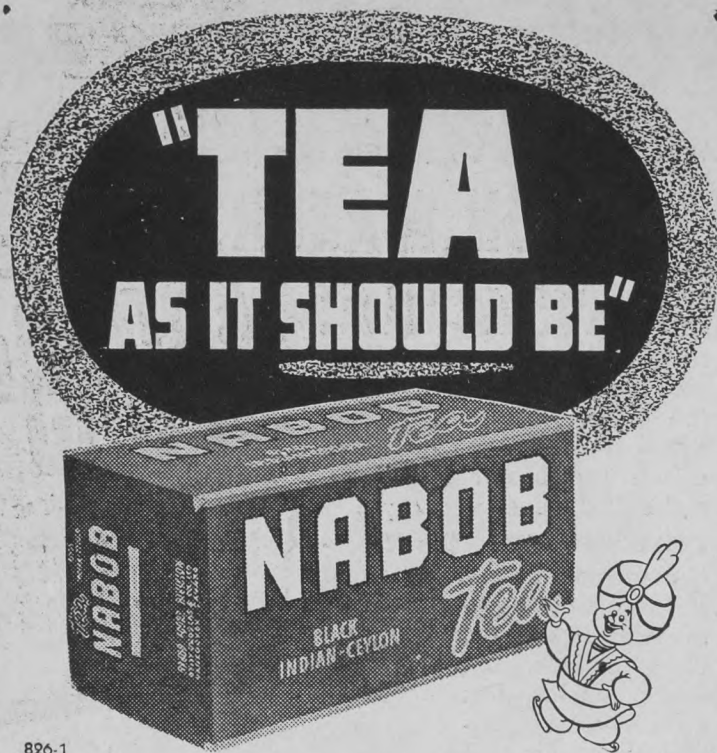
the barn. From the house, the farmer emerged with a shotgun. Kap's two sons retreated to the snake fence.

Kap, never the panicky type, was reluctant to leave the ham behind. He started lugging it toward the fence.

The big hound tackled him. Kap lunged and sparred, fingers nipping hide from the bluetick's belly. The dog, somewhat disconcerted by the size of this raider, leaped back, not yet sure of his strategy, then bounded for the two escaping phantoms by the rail fence. Kap went back to his pork.

The farmer, torn between rage and unbelief, dropped the shotgun and yelling imprecations, sought to retrieve the ham. A tug-of-war ensued: the





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charged straight to the rescue of what they thought was an injured piglet.

The hounds had no wish to involve such formidable reinforcements in an already lopsided battle; yiking, they raced for the farmer. Amid growls from Old Kap, the snarling of the dogs, the grunting snorts of the sows and the yells of the farmer, the three coons retreated—hardly more hurried than tourists.

TO Kap, catching his breath in the aspens, the life-saving squeal of his young son was but another of those miraculous strokes with which fortune favored his kind. Nevertheless, it was an experience to digest thoughtfully . . . to remember well . . . to add to his store of tricks that makes even a young coon wiser than the oldest fox. About the countryside of Six-Mile-Marsh, he was to become legendary that autumn as the coon who always mixed with farmers' brood sows when trouble inconvenienced him unduly.

That night, however, he gazed on his two sons with a certain gratitude, if not paternal pride. He may even have congratulated himself on the inconveniences he had undergone to rear them into decent, respectable coon-folk: by all the signs, they would soon learn to give a good account of themselves wherever dogs found them.

That fall they would leave him forever . . . wandering on to find their own hollow trees and, with the spring, their own mates. They would take their playthings from the big oak, and some day other little raccoons would find and cherish them.

There was no need for Old Kap to feel lonely. Later—many good raids and many better dogfights later—he stood on the banks of his favorite slough — frozen again — yet another snowfall sifting through the swamp trees, reminding him it was time to return to the ancient oak. Between long sleeps and occasional short prowls when the temperature was kind, the winter would pass quickly enough.

Black Eyes had already retired into her own winter cavern, taking her six young, plus the two older—and by this time, pregnant—daughters. Well the old rascal knew the roving nature of such young and faithless mates as the two "in-between" raccoons had finally chosen . . . and it required little effort to visualize the number of saucily marked faces that would greet him below the swamp oak when the February thaws came again.

Standing there reflectively in the hushed and whitening swamp, even Old Kap sensed his philandering days were done.



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The Countrywoman

RECENTLY a visitor from a northern town came in search of ideas, which would provide the basis of souvenir articles to sell to tourists. She wanted things which are distinctively Canadian, preferably with a definite provincial or locality interest. Tourists flock into Churchill by the hundreds practically all year long, and during the summer, literally arrive by the trainload. They like to buy souvenirs to mail or take back home, which serve as little keepsake reminders of a visit.

We fancy that the problem of Mrs. Eva Beckett is the problem of many another center in western Canada. Even the usual picture post card, or the little album-packet of local scenes is lacking. There are no little booklets setting forth the main historical facts of that part of the country. An enterprising shopkeeper and our visitor were anxious and willing to make a start in building up a stock of supplies to meet the demand.

"But how and where does one start?" asked Mrs. Beckett.

We wish that we could tell her of a source, where she could find pieces of pottery; jugs, vases, other little knick-knacks and ornaments made from Saskatchewan or Manitoba ceramic clays; linen, cotton goods or articles made from them printed or worked with designs of wheat, emblem flower or animal motifs. But these are not available in large supply though they may be found in some cities, where handicraft shops are established. We haven't either the original works or good reproductions of pictures done by Canadian artists to show the visitors. Publishers and shopkeepers do not seem to realize the value of a separate exhibit of books by Canadian authors, to intrigue the tourist's interest.

Orders have to be in large numbers before it is commercially worthwhile to produce goods. To assure large quantities and so cut cost, the producer must be sure that they have a wide appeal.

It so happened that in the previous month, Thor Hansen, a Dane who emigrated to Canada about 30 years ago, and lived in Saskatchewan during the depressed '30's, had visited our city and given an illustrated talk on Arts and the Crafts. Women's groups in Regina and Moose Jaw well remember him as an outstanding artist, who found delight in designs for tapestries, many of which he worked out in petit point or paints. He has "published" 12 fabrics and has given great assistance to Ontario craft groups in producing quilt designs, using local motifs, flowers, fish or landscape features.

Thor Hansen is now employed by an international oil company and has achieved fame for his working out of designs for the decoration and furnishings of modern office buildings for his employers, one in Vancouver and the other in Toronto. He had some bitter criticisms to make of the souvenir junk offered for sale. It is estimated that from \$8 million to \$12 million is spent annually on such goods imported into Canada . . . "Some of these things are literally plastered with designs of the maple leaf, the red-coated Mountie or the beaver. Examine a piece and you will find it stamped 'made in U.S., Germany or Japan'."

Folk arts and crafts are the true expression of the people, and Canadian people are not yet expressing themselves in that way, was Mr. Hansen's argument. "We cannot," he said, "remain just spectators, gazers at the work of others. We must use our hands to make things of beauty, as a balance to the nervous tension and unhappiness of the world in this era of progress. We should be able to mark progress with happiness.

"Man controls his happiness through his creative imagination. Its primary manifestation is a man's quest for something beautiful. Culture is a never-ending search for beauty and an understanding of beauty.

"Talk about art and the average man shies away. Yet an increasing number of business and professional men go in for home workshops, knitting, weaving or petit point to relieve nervous tension;

Views of two visitors on souvenir goods point the need of developing distinctive designs and good craftsmanship. A contributor adds some thoughts on keeping up with days filled with varied interests and activities

by AMY J. ROE

craftsmen and farmers go in for courses, reading, writing or some other hobby." He gave the old adage about leading a horse to water but not being able to make him drink—a humorous end-twist: "But you can put salt blocks in the pasture to make the horse thirsty."

For beauty and good design, we depend on the artist with talent, training and experience in noting the life and people around him. Put the artist to work on Canadian themes. Then we need a whole army of skilled craftsmen who will work at producing things of beauty and interest designed by our artists. Not everyone can create but many people enjoy reproducing articles of beauty and good design. Witness the outstanding success in England and Denmark with china and silver industries.

It looks almost as if some salt blocks are being put in pastures. Perhaps the tourist demand now extending out to smaller centers; the birthday celebrations in Alberta and Saskatchewan may make us thirsty for such things.

A man in a city office with an idea for a "gag" Christmas card drew a cartoon map of Canada, enlarging Manitoba and dotting it with areas labelled "World's best wheat, home of famous gold-eyes, coldest climate, muddiest roads, etc." The idea and the humor caught on. A restaurant owner asked for permission to use it enlarged as pattern on a table placemat. Then the Manitoba Restaurant Association took it up. Over 200,000 copies have been printed.

It has been reported that many Saskatchewan people are going to wear gala clothing to help celebrate the province's Jubilee birthday. For men there will be shirts, for women, dresses, blouses and aprons, and for children play suits, dresses and other novelties made from cotton twill or broadcloth materials. The novel touch is that the fabrics come in a colored pictorial map print, showing: wheat fields, oil derricks, tractors and a farm scene, with place names dotted in.

That, we can now tell our visitors, may be a beginning of demand for a distinctive Canadian design, available in large quantities.

Having Plenty to Do

by F. Freda G. Bundy

EVEN as a young married woman, I seemed to have plenty to do. Our family of three children arrived in two and a half years. Not long after the third baby arrived, while the second was a year old and the first just past two and a half, I was doing Red Cross work, helping with C.G.I.T. work, a member of the Women's Institutes and busy with church work. As my children grew I endeavored to give them kindergarten education at home.

Now with my children grown and away, I have many interests and activities. I have always led an active life—too active my doctor has often said. But in spite of several major operations and innumerable sessions in hospital I continue to keep active. My days are full and I seldom feel sorry for myself.

My hobbies are writing and painting. I have had eight plays and over 200 articles and stories published. Four of my oil paintings have been accepted by the Visual Arts Board for travelling exhibitions

in Alberta. In leisure time I like doing tool leather and copper work. Last year I knitted two sweaters for my husband to wear when he goes curling. I also sew, embroider and crochet.

There are jobs outside my home which make demands upon my time and which I am happy to do. The school secretary may phone and ask me to be substitute teacher for a primary classroom. I am one of the assistant librarians at our Community Library, and we take our turn on a Friday noon or on a Saturday. There are frequent calls to help in smaller ways: decorations and arrangements for teas, showers, wedding receptions, Lions' Club social evenings which our busy town has from time to time. We delight in having company and have lots of it.

Take a sample week—any week during the past two or three years. I go to the dormitory of the high school to give lessons in handicrafts to the students every Monday. On Wednesday afternoon I had the Mission Band, and on the same evening choir practice. Being president of the Women's Auxiliary, I have Thursday afternoon occupied with a general meeting, and the alternate Thursday a group W.M.S. meeting. I have related this solely to prove that I am active.

Often my friends ask, "How do you do it?"

I know one woman who frequently says: "Oh, if you only knew all the things I have to do today, tomorrow and the next day." She is tired mentally before she starts to tire physically.

I try not to talk about the work I have to do; to think only of the work at hand. I concentrate on that first job on my day's program and get it finished. My advice is, instead of starting with a moan: "Oh, I've got to clean out all those cupboards—such a job!" cultivate the attitude of mind: "the sooner done the better."

More can be accomplished easily if the worker is in a cheerful mood. Worry and resentment are emotions, which of themselves are tiring. Face reality, live in the present and get as much done as you can. Worrying about jobs ahead is a pernicious and enervating habit.

The secret lies in planning work so that the day will run smoothly. On a Saturday morning early, I say to myself: "I'll make the cake for the church tea first—better still, make two, so save on electricity and have one for ourselves. While it's baking, put on the stew for dinner and make a dessert." After the lunch dishes are washed, I have time for making a few decorations for the shower on Monday evening and I'll be at the library by 2:15.

One has to train one's self not to become flustered. When excited, one is apt to forget or to have accidents. I try to go calmly about what I have to do, whether it be putting 20 or 30 children through a concert routine or having a dozen guests in for dinner.

There are occasions when, in spite of having everything planned down to the last minute, something will happen to upset the schedule. Guests may arrive before the hostess has had time to change her dress, touch up her complexion or tidy her hair. Take it easy, don't get excited or disturbed. To the guests give a gay greeting: "Go along into the living room. Make yourselves at home. You'll find plenty of magazines and books there. No, you're not early! I am behind my schedule. I'll be down in just a few minutes."

Take tasks calmly and in turn. You will make and hold friends. You will be amazed at how much you can accomplish without tiring yourself. I had to find a proper way to do the things I wanted to do. This is the philosophy I've worked out. Sometimes I have to talk to myself like a Dutch uncle, saying, "I'll try and see if I can do it." The positive approach helps greatly.

Work is the alchemist that changes drudgery into joy. That is every man's goal—that is every man's right.
—BERNARD M. BARUCH.



Miss Gillett at work on an outdoor sketch.

Lady In Design

by VERA L. DAYE



Deciding on material and design for apron.



The artist cutting an intricate stencil.



Two sisters painting stencils in studio.



Mrs. Rivers displays printed silks to customer.

VIOLET GILLETT, A.R.C.A., is one of the most versatile and best known artists in the Maritime Provinces today. For the past seven years she, with her sister, Mrs. Beatrice Rivers, has been operating a studio of design in the small village of Andover, New Brunswick. Her fame has spread, not only through the Maritimes, but south of the border as well.

Each summer, more tourists beat a path to her door, and additional gift-shops in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia request a stock of her work. Privately, Violet Gillett often chuckles when people complain that Andover is a small village and difficult of access from Montreal, Toronto or Halifax. She admits that its location does have certain drawbacks, when it comes to ordering materials. Her problem is how to find the time to fill the orders that keep pouring in now.

There is the story of a certain manufacturer considering a letter, ordering materials. His salesman was about to depart for New Brunswick.

"Wonder what kind of a business these people run," he mused. "Must be good, judging from the size and variety of their orders. Yet this place Andover—it is only a speck on the map."

"Never heard of it before," replied the salesman, "but I will look it up when I am in that vicinity."

The nearest that traveller got to Andover was the town of Woodstock, some 25 miles away. It seemed hardly worthwhile to travel the extra distance for the sake of one customer. So after he had his sample room set up, he put through a telephone call to The Studio in Andover. Would Miss Gillett and Mrs. Rivers care to drive over to Woodstock and view his collection of goods.

Having a business of her own is a dream-come-true for Violet Gillett, one of the most versatile and best known artists in the Maritimes today. Her sister Beatrice Rivers is an able partner in The Studio crafts enterprise

Definitely they would! They drove in their own car down the St. John River road to meet him. He was astonished to learn that these two slender, grey-haired women were the designers, producers and owners of a thriving handicraft business.

The operation of her own business is a dream-come-true for Violet Gillett. Early in her career as an artist, she had visualized such a venture. When her sister's husband died seven years ago, the two women went into conference. The Studio is the result of their discussion and planning. Violet does the designing and painting. Beatrice translates the designs into finished articles for sale. Gradually the two sisters are training a small staff of employees to do routine sewing, assembling and exact copying of elementary stencilled designs.

The Studio is a spacious loft above their father's old-fashioned store. The windows overlook the narrowing St. John River gliding by. There, they have a battery of sewing machines, equipment for stencilling textiles, a glass engraving outfit and all the paraphernalia an artist requires.

"It can be a horrible looking mess at times," Violet Gillett laughs.

Often they have from six to 12 different projects going on at one time. This serves to ease the monotony that comes from repeating the same job

over and over again. Violet likes to work at a design, as the spirit moves her rather than when necessity dictates. But, when in business, this is rarely possible.

"We try to make things which no one else makes," Miss Gillett explains, "always using New Brunswick motifs for our designs."

THE little village has been her home since she was nine years old, when her father, W. A. Gillett, emigrated from Liverpool, England. He opened up a general store in Andover to serve the rich farming district of the famous St. John River valley. Violet considers the location ideal for her handicrafts project, based on distinctive New Brunswick designs.

It is a picturesque region, set into the Canadian mosaic scene. In that part of the country where such features as covered bridges, river drive-ways, apple orchards, potato fields, salmon pools, maple sugar camps, sleigh rides, lumberjacks, wildlife and wild flowers are in abundance. On these themes she bases her sketches, drawings and paintings. They provide colorful yet deceptively simple designs, which are transferred to materials which in turn are made into aprons, neckties, luncheon sets, handkerchiefs, draperies, children's pinafores, men's barbecue aprons, blouse and dress lengths, trays, handbags and etched

glassware. The Gillett series of water-colors "garden flowers" and "N.B. wild flowers" have been accepted and published by a Toronto firm for greeting cards and hasty notes. A Christmas card series with her designs will be out this year.

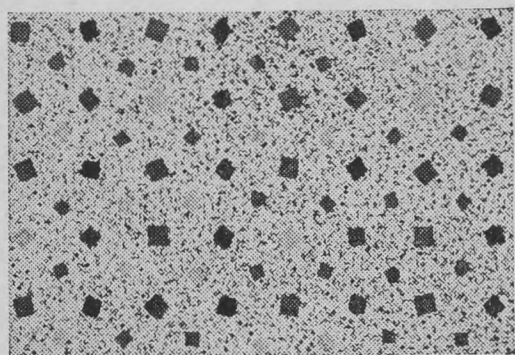
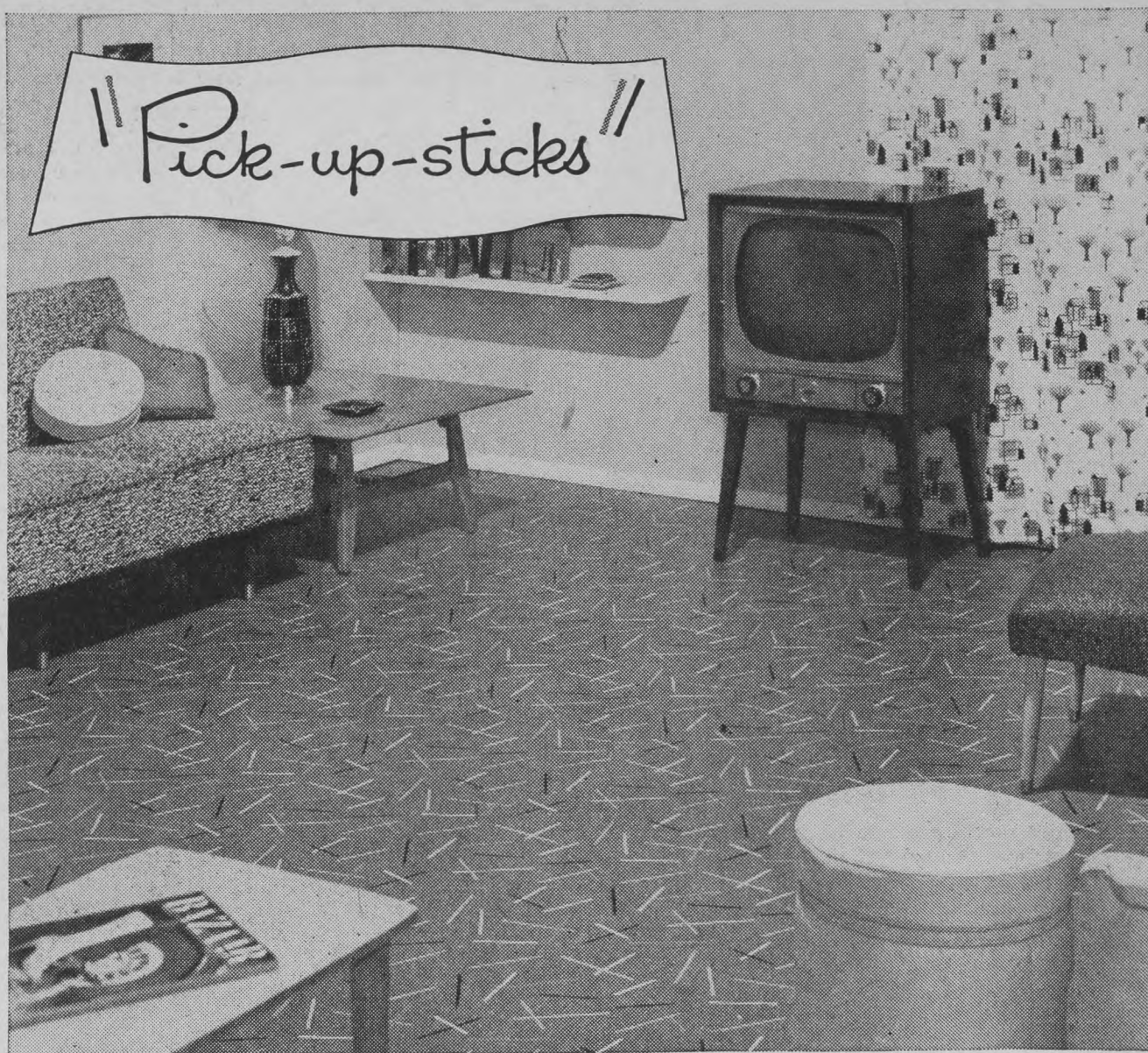
The Gillett sisters were born into an artistically minded family. Paints, brushes and modelling clay were among their earliest playthings. Excursions to art galleries and museums, when visiting relatives in London, were childish pleasures which sharpened Violet's interest and later gave her the ambition to make art her life's work.

She took her schooling in New Brunswick and went on to Normal School training. Finishing the latter, she enrolled for study with the Ontario College of Art, where in 1921 she won a scholarship. Her interest in New Brunswick birds and flowers stems from this period, when her teachers urged her to concentrate on the country she loved and knew so well.

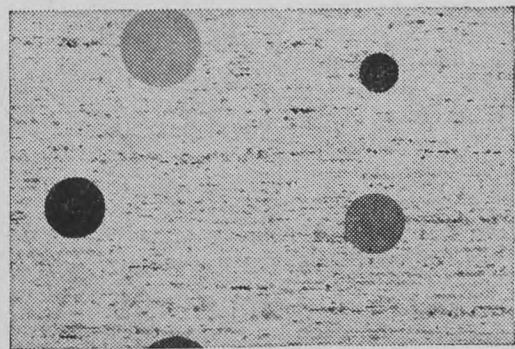
To help finance her studies, Violet worked as an artist for the department of medicine and pathology at the University of Toronto. The careful and finely detailed work required, done by brush and pencil, developed what she calls a "dry technique" to her illustrations. This quality is noticeable in her water colors today. It gives them a fineness of line and a brilliancy which is characteristic of all her work.

Violet Gillett was best known for her flower paintings, until she established The Studio. She finds wild and cultivated flowers exquisite and intimate things. Her own garden at Andover, a combination of both and including a flourishing herb garden, is a joy to behold. If, for example, she

(Please turn to page 78)



"Confetti"



"Ping Pong"

Three bright new reasons why linoleum is today's trend flooring!

Gayer than springtime are these cheerful new Dominion Inlaid Linoleum floorings for playrooms, kitchens, dens—"Ping Pong" . . . "Confetti" . . . "Pick-up-sticks". They're very colourful, very new—and they radiate the smart, modern charm that has made Dominion Inlaid Linoleum the *trend* flooring throughout Canada today.

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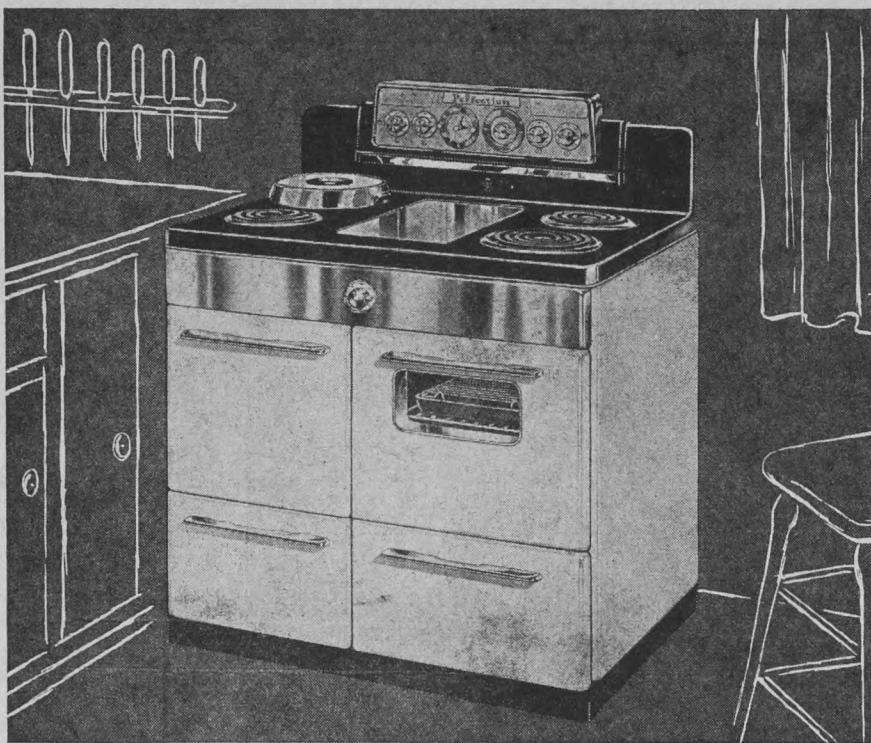
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Trends of Fashion

Beauty in fabrics, glowing colors, long, lithe lines and the costume look lead in spring's fashion parade

by LILLIAN VIGRASS

THE long, lithe look is the important silhouette for spring. Streamlined, fluid and lissome to give the impression of added height, it is portrayed in the long torso dress with a narrow or full skirt, the straight, slim lines of the spring coats, the fitted or semi-fitted overblouse and the long-waisted look of a suit. Often the hip-line is accented by a band, a low-placed buckle or bow, a pocket or ties—in fact by any arrangement that will draw attention to the hip-line.

Although reminiscent of the 1920's the new silhouette is much more becoming, more feminine and gracefully styled than the shapeless flapper clothes of that time. Clothes this spring are fitted with an easy grace. Shoulders are natural. The bustline is gently rounded. The hipline slimmer and straighter than in the past few years. The waistline is more gently molded, the body lines all smoothly and softly curved with a simple uncluttered look.

The full-skirted look is present again this spring in party, late afternoon and summer dresses and for the teenager's clothes. Bodices are softly feminine. The fullness of the skirt springs from the hipline rather than the waist.

Pleats again flare into style. Permanently pleated cotton or synthetics are shown in skirts, dresses and sleeves of casual blouses. Sharp, flat box pleats on tailored dresses, skirts and suits fall close to the figure for the new, lithe look; others swing out from the hipline to emphasize the ever-present long-bodied look.

New glowing colors illuminate the season's fashion parade. Pastels are crisp and vibrant with stucco pink, citrus yellow, and sparkling periwinkle, hyacinth, aqua and turquoise blue of special interest. Beige tones that range from pale ivory and coffee froth to creamy chocolate, reds, tangerines and light grey share the spotlight with the classic navy and white. The more recent black and white is found in many versions, many fabrics and fashions. Wedgewood blue is the new accessory color for navy, and green has acquired a new moss tone called avocado. In leather bags and shoes, straws and fabrics this avocado tone is the perfect accessory color for black, navy, grey and any of the beige to brown tones.

Fabrics this spring are difficult to identify by look or feel. Cottons tend to a silky texture in prints; they feel like wool in suits and coats. New silks have a tweedy texture and wools are so fine that a coat or suit may double



as a dress. Synthetic fabrics are combined more and more frequently with natural ones where they work wonders in wearability and ease in care. Dress fabrics include, too, surah, shantung, honan, peau de soie and organza.

Printed cottons, silks and man-made synthetics are worn around the clock for play, dress and party wear. They include all the new colors. They may be of abstract design, a check, or the more - popular - than - ever navy and white dot. Spatter or marbelized designs, closely spaced geometrics and florals on a dark background are in evidence, too.

The coat story is frequently long this year. They may be slim and straight or gently flared at the back or sides. In some the flare is controlled by a half belt placed low to accent the long-waisted look. Pretty and fashion wise, too, are the fitted and princess styles. Feminine in fabric and detail, coats come in soft pastel cashmeres, alpaca, hopsacking straw cloth and soft tweeds. The neckline may be of a cardigan style or feature a large, flat collar accented by a scarf or jewellery.



Suits may be dressmaker styled or softly tailored. They may be extra long or have an appearance of length by placement of a band or decoration at the hip. Some feature straight, slim jack-

ets, others are gently curved to fit the body. Skirts, in the main, are slim, many have low-placed pleats for walking ease.

The dress and jacket, dress and matching coat or three-piece ensemble are definitely fashion right this season. The coat or jacket may be straight and slim or molded at the waist with a full skirt. They may match, contrast or repeat one of the colors in the printed dress. Some are lined to match the dress, blouse or tie that completes the costume.

Dresses this year are as feminine, gay and youthful as the springtime. The slim sheath, princess, empire-lined and long torso style vie for top honors, and the shirtwaist dress, made feminine by soft lines and detail, is still in evidence.

They are wearably styled, restrained in detail and with an air of simplicity. Some feature large collars that stand

(Please turn to page 82)

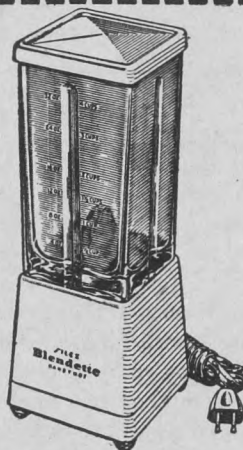


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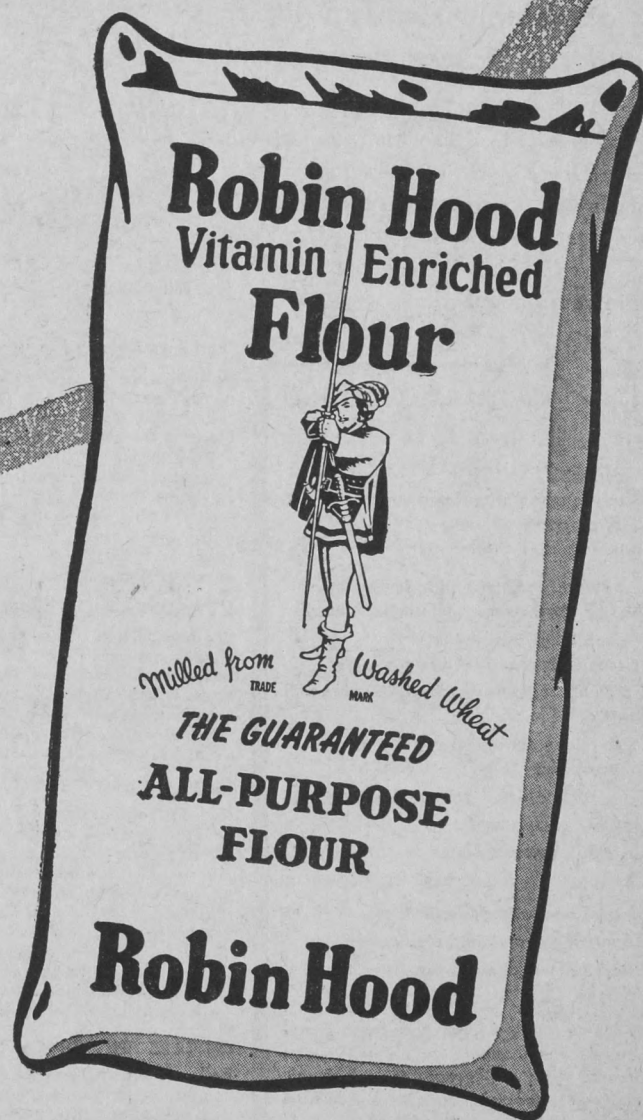
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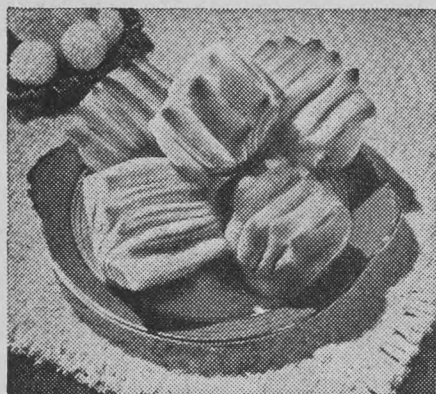


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Needs no
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BASIC ROLL DOUGH

Scald

- 1 cup milk
- 5 tablespoons granulated sugar
- 2½ teaspoons salt
- 4 tablespoons shortening

Remove from heat and cool to lukewarm.
In the meantime, measure into a large bowl

½ cup lukewarm water
1 teaspoon granulated sugar
and stir until sugar is dissolved. Sprinkle with contents of

1 envelope Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well; stir in cooled milk mixture and

½ cup lukewarm water

Stir in

3 cups once-sifted bread flour
and beat until smooth and elastic; work in
3 cups more (about) once-sifted bread flour

Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead dough lightly until smooth and elastic. Place in a greased bowl and grease top of dough. Cover and set dough in warm place, free from draught, and let rise until doubled in bulk. Turn out dough on lightly-floured board and knead lightly until smooth. Divide into 4 equal portions and finish as follows:

1. PARKER HOUSE ROLLS

Roll out one portion of dough on lightly-floured board to ½-inch thickness; cut into rounds with 3-inch cutter; brush with melted butter or margarine. Grease each round deeply with dull side of knife, a little to one side of centre; fold larger half over smaller half and press along the fold. Place, just touching each other, on greased cookie sheet. Grease tops. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in a hot oven, 400°, about 12 minutes. Makes 6 rolls.

2. CLOVER LEAF ROLLS

Cut one portion of dough into 8 equal-sized pieces; cut each piece into 3 little pieces. Shape each little piece of dough into a ball and brush with melted butter or margarine; arrange 3 balls in each greased muffin pan. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in a hot oven, 400°, about 12 minutes. Makes 8 rolls.

3. FAN TANS

Roll out one portion of dough on lightly-floured board into a rectangle a scant ¼-inch thick; loosen dough, cover and let rest 5 minutes. Brush dough with melted butter or margarine and cut into strips 1½ inches wide. Pile 7 strips one upon the other and cut into 1½-inch lengths. Place each piece, a cut side up, in a greased muffin pan; separate the slices a little at the top. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in a hot oven, 400°, about 12 minutes. Makes 8 rolls.

4. CRESCENT ROLLS

Roll out one portion of dough on lightly-floured board into a 14-inch round; brush with melted butter or margarine and cut into 12 pie-shaped wedges. Roll up each wedge of dough, beginning at the outside and rolling toward the point. Arrange, well apart, on greased cookie sheet; bend each roll into a crescent shape. Brush with melted butter or margarine and sprinkle with salt. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in a hot oven, 400°, about 12 minutes. Makes 12 rolls.

Pie for Dessert

Combine home-made goodness with convenience
by making your own pastry mix

PIE is always a favorite dessert. Apple pie is an old timer that can't be overlooked. Raisin pie, with a dash of lemon, is hard to beat and the new chiffon pies are a party dessert to serve any season of the year. Whether you make a fruit, cream or chiffon pie, plan on seconds all around. The family will ask for them.

For quickly made pies a pastry mix that is prepared ahead of time is the answer. It gives a desirable home-made flavor to the pastry and it is no more expensive than making the crusts separately each time.

Use a quality shortening and all-purpose enriched flour for good results. Then store it on the pantry shelf to be used within the next six months. Spoon the mix into the cup for measuring rather than pack it in and add just enough water to make a dough that holds together.

Pastry Mix

- 2 c. shortening
- 6 c. sifted flour
- 1 T. salt

Sift flour and salt in mixing bowl. Cut in shortening, using pastry blender or fork until mixture is consistency of cornmeal. Store in covered container in cool place.

To use: Place pastry mix in bowl—1½ c. for one-crust pie, 2½ c. for two. Sprinkle 2 to 4 T. cold water, a little at a time over different parts of pastry mix. Toss together. Use as little water as possible, just enough to make dough hold together. Place on waxed paper. Knead 3 times. Press into ball. Roll.

Sour Cream Apple Pie

- 1 9-inch unbaked pie shell
- ¾ c. brown sugar
- ¼ tsp. cinnamon
- ½ tsp. nutmeg
- ¼ tsp. salt
- 2 T. cornstarch
- 4 c. peeled tart apples
- 1 c. sour cream

Combine brown sugar, cinnamon, nutmeg, salt and cornstarch. Add alternately with sliced apples in pastry shell. Cover with sour cream. Top with a mixture of ½ c. flour, 3 T. sugar, 3 T. brown sugar, ½ tsp. cinnamon and ¼ c. melted butter. Bake at 400° F. for 35 to 40 minutes or until apples are tender.

Date Chiffon Pie

- Pastry mix for 1 9-inch pie shell
- 2-4 T. sesame seeds
- 1 T. gelatin
- ¼ c. cold water
- 1 c. dates
- ¾ c. whipping cream
- 1 c. milk
- 2 eggs
- ¼ c. sugar
- ¼ tsp. salt
- 1 tsp. vanilla

Toast sesame seeds for 2 minutes at 450° F. Cool. Add to pastry mix. Roll

out; fit into pie pan and bake at 450° F. 10 to 12 minutes. Cool well. Soften gelatin in cold water. Heat together egg yolks, milk, sugar and salt. Cook over hot water stirring constantly until mixture just coats metal spoon. Add softened gelatin; stir until dissolved. Chill, stirring occasionally, until thickened and partially set. Stir in vanilla and dates, cut in very small pieces with scissors dipped in cold water. Beat whipping cream very thick. Fold into mixture. Beat egg whites until mounds form, add 2 T. sugar gradually, beating well until glossy peaks form. Fold gently but thoroughly into mixture. Spoon into cooled baked pie shell. Chill until firm. Sprinkle with nutmeg.

Brownie Ice Cream Pie

- ¼ c. butter
- 2 oz. chocolate
- 1 c. sugar
- ½ c. hot water
- 1 c. sifted flour
- ½ tsp. salt
- 1 tsp. baking powder
- ¼ c. sour cream
- ½ tsp. baking soda
- 1 tsp. vanilla
- ½ c. walnuts
- 2 qt. vanilla fudge ice cream

Melt butter, add cut-up chocolate, sugar and hot water. Blend. Remove from stove and cool. Measure sifted flour, salt and baking powder. Sift. Add unbeaten eggs to chocolate mixture. Beat well.

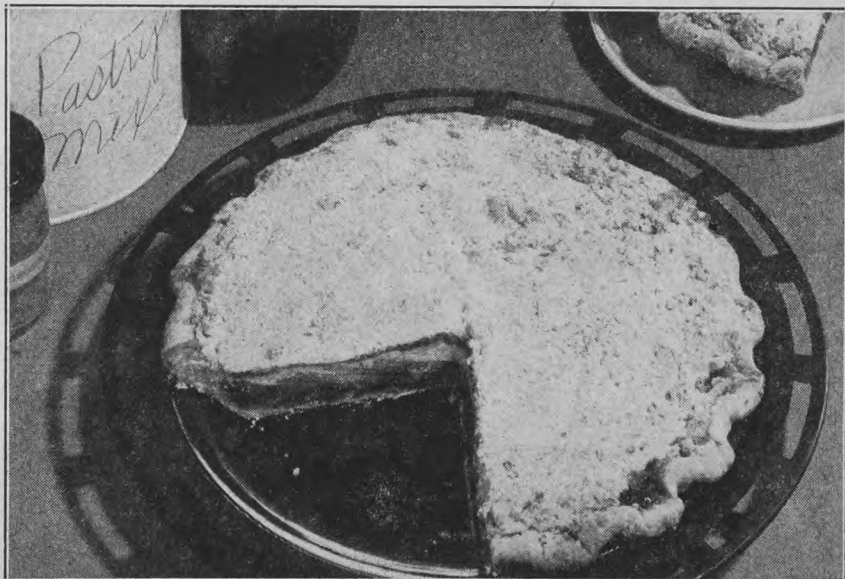
Dissolve soda in sour cream. Add alternately with sifted dry ingredients. Add vanilla and chopped nuts. Grease 2 8-inch pie plates. Spread mixture in pans as for pie crusts. Bake at 350° F. for 15 minutes. Cool in pans. When ready to serve fill each with 1 quart vanilla-fudge ice cream. Cut in 6 wedges and serve at once with chocolate sauce.

Black Bottom Pie

- 1 c. sugar
- 1 T. cornstarch
- 4 eggs
- 2 c. milk, scalded
- 1 pkg. (6 oz.) semi-sweet chocolate pieces
- ½ c. heavy whipping cream
- 1 baked pie shell
- 1 T. gelatin
- ¼ c. cold water
- 1 tsp. vanilla

Combine ½ c. sugar and cornstarch. Beat egg yolks, add sugar and cornstarch mixture. Slowly add scalded milk; cook over hot water until custard coats spoon. Remove from heat. To 1 c. custard add chocolate pieces; stir until melted. Pour into bottom of pie shell. Chill.

Soften gelatin in cold water. Add to remaining hot custard. Stir until dissolved. Add vanilla. Chill until slightly thick. Beat egg whites until foamy, gradually beat in sugar. Continue beating until mixture stands in stiff peaks. Fold in custard-gelatin mixture. Pour over chocolate mixture and chill until set. Garnish with whipped cream and chocolate shavings.



For a special dessert serve sour cream apple pie with crunchy topping.

... for the Main Course, Too

Pastry topping gives a new and different touch to old favorites

WHETHER you plan to serve beef or pork, fish or left-over chicken for dinner tonight, for a new and different main course make it into a meat pie. It is satisfying for the men and children who spend most of their time out of doors and it is so good it will win the whole-hearted approval of the entire family.

The most popular topping for chicken, fish and beef pie is made of pastry. It is quick and easy if you have on hand a make-your-own pastry mix.

A biscuit topping is good for a change. For extra flavor add herbs or spices as in the relish biscuit topping below. The topping on the well-known shepherd's pie is mashed potatoes. Beat the potatoes with plenty of thick cream or an egg for extra richness and even browning.

Fish and Potato Pie

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 2 c. cooked flaked fish | 2 tsp. salt |
| 2 c. diced cooked potatoes | Pepper |
| 1 c. cooked diced celery | 4 T. flour |
| 1/2 c. chopped green pepper | 1 tsp. salt |
| 2 T. chopped pimento | 1/4 tsp. pepper |
| 4 T. butter | 2 c. milk |
| | 1/2 lb. process cheese |
| | Pastry for 1 crust pie |

Combine fish, vegetables, 2 tsp. salt and dash of pepper. Place in shallow baking dish. Make a cream sauce by combining butter, salt, pepper and flour. Heat until bubbly. Stir in milk slowly. When thick and smooth add sliced cheese. Stir until melted. Pour sauce over fish and vegetables. Roll out pastry. Cut in strips. Place over top of casserole in crisscross fashion. Bake in hot oven, 400° F., 15 to 20 minutes or until pastry is done and browned.

Ham Surprise

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| Pastry for 2-crust pie | 2 c. cooked potatoes |
| 1 onion, chopped | 2 eggs |
| 2 T. butter | 1/2 c. milk |
| 1 1/2 c. cooked ham | Salt and pepper |

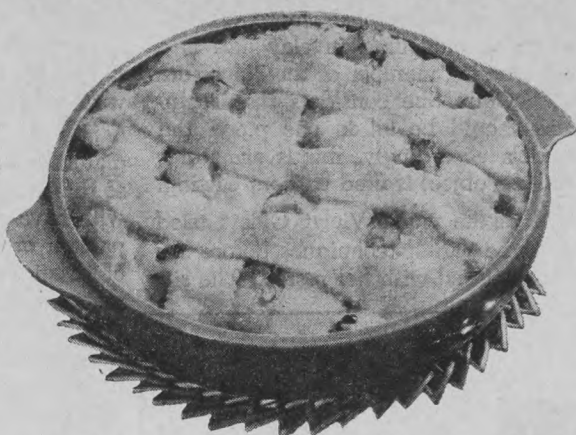
Chop onion, brown in butter. Chop potatoes and ham very fine, then measure. Add potatoes to onion mixture and blend well. Combine with ham, eggs, milk, salt and pepper. Heat thoroughly.

Roll pastry into rectangle 1/4-inch thick. Shape hot ham mixture into loaf centered on pastry. Draw dough up over mixture to form roll. Press edges of dough firmly together. Slash top, place on baking sheet and bake in hot oven, 425° F., for 15 to 20 minutes. Serve with mushroom sauce made with a can of mushroom soup diluted with 1/2 can milk.

Cheese Onion Bake

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 1/2 c. shredded process cheese | 1 1/2 c. coarse crumbs |
| 1 1/2 c. thinly sliced onion | 1/4 tsp. curry powder |
| 6 T. butter, melted | 1 1/4 c. milk, scalded |
| 1 tsp. salt | 2 eggs, beaten |
| Cayenne | |

Place onion and 2 T. butter in square 8-inch baking pan. Bake in slow oven, 325° F., until onions are transparent. Combine remaining butter, cracker crumbs and curry powder. When onions



Fish and potato pie—a satisfying, tasty main dish.

are cooked, remove from pan. Line pan with 1 c. crumb mixture. Arrange onion slices on top. Combine scalded milk, salt, few grains cayenne, eggs and shredded cheese. Mix well. Pour into crumb-lined pan. Cover with remaining 1/2 c. crumbs. Bake in slow oven, 325° F., 30 to 35 minutes or until mixture is set.

Pork and Potato Pie

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2 c. cooked pork | 1 1/2 c. gravy |
| 1 c. sliced tart apples | 5 medium cooked potatoes |
| 1 c. cooked peas | 2 T. butter |
| Salt and pepper | 1/4 tsp. cinnamon |

Use sweet potatoes or plain as desired. Place pork in 2-quart casserole. Add apples and peas. Season with salt and pepper. Add hot gravy. Top with sliced sweet potatoes or plain mashed potatoes into which has been whipped 1/4 c. cream. Dot with butter, sprinkle with cinnamon. Bake in moderate oven about 45 minutes.

Relish Crust Chicken Pie

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 2 c. diced cooked chicken | 2 c. hot chicken gravy |
| 1 c. cooked peas | 1 T. chopped parsley |
| 1/2 c. cooked diced celery | Relish-crust biscuits |
| 1 tsp. salt | |

Medium white sauce or diluted canned cream of chicken soup may be substituted for chicken gravy. Combine chicken, vegetables and gravy. Add seasonings. Pour into 1 1/2-quart casserole. Top with relish-crust biscuits. Bake at 425° F. for 20 to 25 minutes.

Relish Crust Biscuits: Add 1/4 tsp. paprika, 1 T. chopped parsley, 2 T. shredded raw carrot, and 1 T. chopped green pepper to biscuit dough made from 2 c. flour. Roll to 1/4-inch thickness. Cut with round or diamond cutter and place over hot chicken mixture.

Upside Down Chili Pie

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 lb. ground beef | 1/4 tsp. chili powder |
| 1 T. fat | 1 tsp. Worcestershire sauce |
| 1/3 c. chopped onions | 1 c. cooked kidney beans |
| 1 c. cooked kidney beans | tomatoes |
| 1/2 tsp. salt | Cornbread batter |

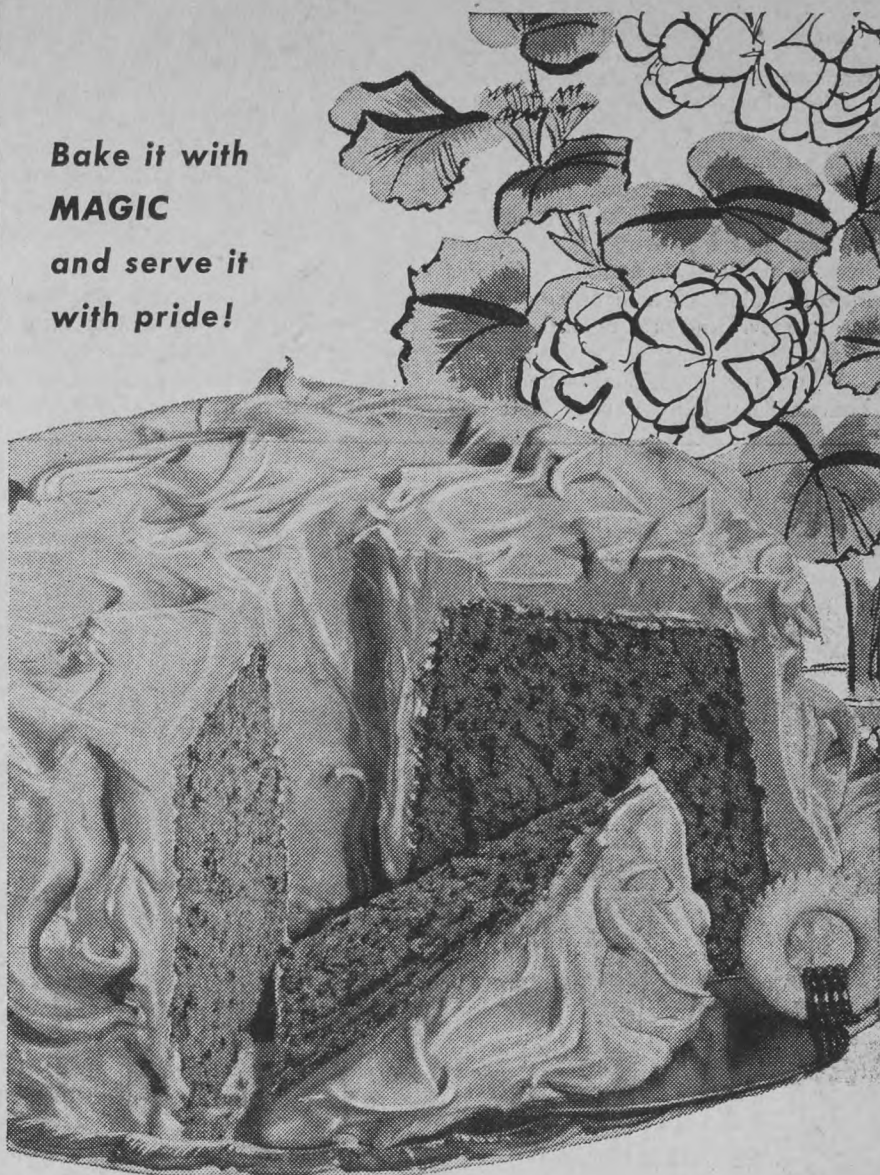
Heat fat in heavy skillet. Add meat and onion and fry until browned. Add beans, seasonings and tomatoes. Cover. Simmer gently about 15 minutes. Pour into an oiled 9-inch pie pan. Top with cornbread batter. Bake in 425° F. oven for 20 minutes. Invert on hot platter for serving.

Cornbread

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1/2 c. flour | 1 tsp. salt |
| 3/4 c. cornmeal | 1 egg |
| 2 tsp. baking powder | 1/2 c. milk |
| 1 T. sugar | 2 T. melted shortening |

Sift together dry ingredients. Beat egg, add milk, add to dry ingredients, stirring until well mixed. Stir in melted shortening. Use as topping for chili pie.

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and serve it
with pride!**



Mocha Masterpiece



WHAT woman wouldn't thrill with pride to be able to say "I made it!" And what man could resist a second helping from this perfect dream of a cake! Coffee-flavored . . . flecked through with dark chocolate chips . . . spread billowy-deep with fragrant coffee frosting!

And rest assured, Magic makes it light as chiffon! You're certain of your cake when you choose your own ingredients—then safeguard them with Magic Baking Powder. Put Magic on your grocery list this week end.

*Costs less than 1¢
per average baking.*

MAGIC MOCHA CHIFFON CAKE

- 2 1/4 cups sifted cake flour
- 3 tsps. Magic Baking Powder
- 1 tsp. salt
- 1 1/2 cups fine granulated sugar
- 1/2 cup salad oil
- 5 unbeaten egg yolks
- 3/4 cup cold strong coffee
- 1 tsp. vanilla
- 3 ounces chilled semi-sweet chocolate, thinly shaved
- 1/2 tsp. cream of tartar
- 1 cup egg whites

Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder, salt and sugar into mixing bowl. Make a well in the centre of flour mixture and add salad oil, egg yolks, coffee and vanilla; mix liquids a little with mixing spoon; combine with flour mixture and beat until smooth. Add chocolate and beat to combine (a potato peeler shaves chocolate thinly). Sprinkle cream of tartar over the egg whites and beat until very, very stiff (much stiffer than for a meringue). Gradually fold egg-yolk mixture into the egg-white mixture. Turn into ungreased 10" deep tube pan (top inside measure) and bake in rather slow oven 325°, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 hours. Immediately cake is baked, invert pan and allow cake to hang suspended, until cold. (To "hang" cake, rest tube of inverted pan on a funnel or rest rim of pan on 3 inverted small cups.) Remove cake carefully from pan and cover with a brown-sugar 7-minute frosting in which strong coffee is used in place of the usual water.

Lady in Design

Continued from page 72

plans to sketch a bloodroot or a jack-in-the-pulpit, Violet arms herself with a trowel, an ice pan and goes in search of the plant. Then she will dig it up and replant it in her own plot. There she can observe and sketch it, before its short season is over. And the plant lives to bloom again another year. She likes to paint flower bouquets at below eye level and prefers outdoor light to artificial.

When the vocational school was built in Saint John, Violet Gillett was

invited to establish a department of fine and applied arts. In preparation for this responsible task, she taught a year at the Central Technical School in Toronto. She then studied applied art at the Royal College of Art in London, England, where she gained the degree of A.R.C.A. and was awarded scholarships which entitled her to further instruction in Paris and Vienna.

Later, when the New Brunswick Handicraft project was launched on a province-wide basis by the government, Miss Gillett was appointed consultant in design. She resigned from

both these positions when she opened The Studio seven years ago.

This gifted woman artist seems to delight in moving from one thing to another. She says that she often wishes that a day were 36 hours long, so that she could accomplish more. She is adept at modelling in clay and is a full-working member of the New York Clay Club. She considers that sculpture should be all in one piece and models accordingly, minus armatures and the object is fired without casting.

IN textile work, Violet Gillett tried three varied techniques before she was satisfied with her results. The silk

screen process she thought too commercial. The lino block design, requiring the swinging of a seven-pound mallet for several hours daily, was not her idea of a pleasant occupation. So she returned to the stencil, a very old type of textile design production. She finds that six stencils give her a wide range of color gradations, working with rich, colorfast commercial dyes.

She obtains and works on the best materials that the market can supply, so that sunlight and repeated washings will have little or no effect on the pattern or fabric. The stencils, sheets of plastic, must be geometrically correct and the "overlap" worked out with absolute exactitude. Half a dozen knives with fine, sharp blades are used for cutting the designs.

The Gillett sisters work with fabrics in five-yard lengths. For the printing process, they use tables with plaster board tops, covered with heavy cotton duck. Over this, the lengths of material are stretched drum-tight. The fixing of color is a complicated process and only a person with Violet Gillett's passion for perfection and tenacity of purpose would have the patience to cope with it. Repeated washings, rinsings and ironing are necessary. The material must hang from one to two days to allow the paint to "ripen."

There came a day when an order was received by letter from a fashionable New York firm, enquiring about a large-yardage quotation. Violet replied that The Studio only turned out insignificant amounts. Back flashed a wire stating that they only wanted 500 yards of each pattern.

"Can you imagine us painting 500 yards of each?" Miss Gillett sighed. "We'd be years, just filling that order." And of course it was turned down. There are other things beside dress and blouse lengths with distinctive hummingbird, fern or wildflower designs that she wants to do.

Visitors to the province will find paintings by Violet Gillett, featured in permanent collections at the New Brunswick Museum in the city of Saint John and the University of New Brunswick at Fredericton. She likes to do landscapes in water colors and oils, of scenes along the St. John River. She prefers to paint, directly on the spot, rather than from a sketch, although she does establish the shape, design and color layout in her mind before she begins an actual painting. The true imagery of each season flows naturally from her brush.

THIS versatile artist, whose first interest is design, has also created character dolls, unusual aluminum and copper pieces of tableware for festive occasions, as well as plywood pictures, using the actual grain of the wood as part of the design.

Beatrice Rivers' children, and now her grandchildren, run in and out of The Studio a dozen times a day. Strolls along the river bank and in the woods with their Aunt Violet formed the basis for a series of nature stories, written and illustrated in Violet's inimitable style. These books for children have been published by the Brunswick Press, Fredericton.

The making of the dolls started to amuse these same nieces and nephews. From them evolved her now famous "John Glasier" doll figure. The real (Please turn to page 80)



Spring Accessories

Crisp accents of color for you or your house

by ANNA LOREE

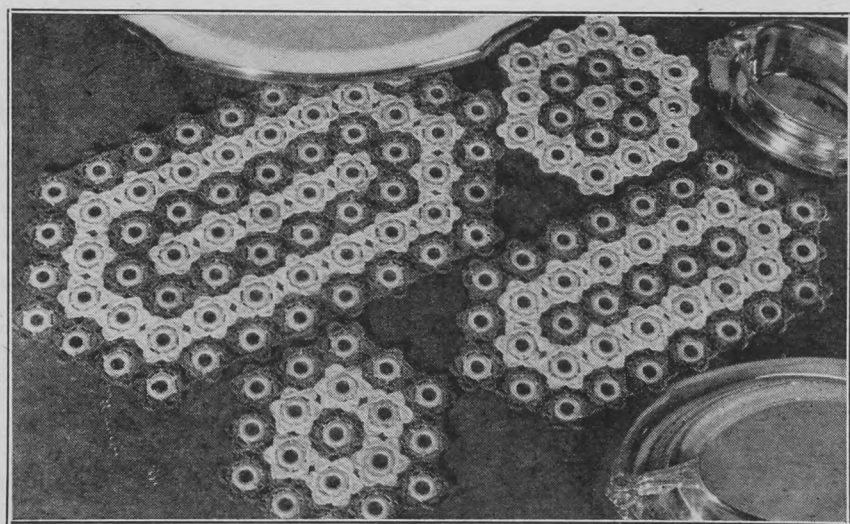
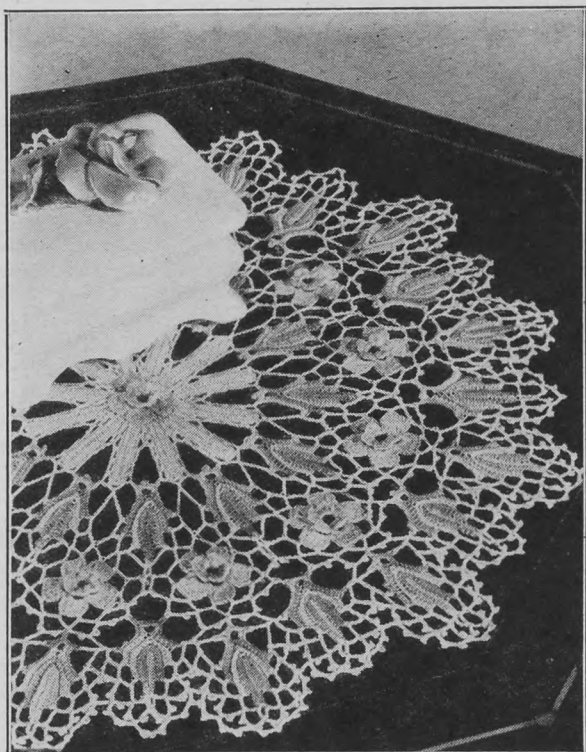


Design No. C-4137

These gloves, so fragile in appearance, will wear and wear. Crochet more than one pair in white and in colors to match your summer dresses. They are made of chain and single crochet trimmed with a flower design. They are cool and comfortable to wear. They make a colorful accent for a pretty summer dress or change a simple cotton to a dress-up style. Instructions are given in size 7. You will need two balls No. 30 crochet cotton in white, ecru or selected color. Design No. C-4137. Price 10 cents.

Design No. D-213

A wild rose motif with leaf accents adds color and charm to this crocheted centerpiece. The rose petals in tones of pink and rose stand up separately from the doily, the leaves of variegated green lie flat. Completed doily measures about 13 inches in diameter. You will need No. 10 steel hook, and two balls white, three small balls each of shaded pinks and shaded greens size 30 crochet cotton. Wild rose doily is Design No. D-213. Price 10 cents.



Design No. FV-385

How colorfully these mats will protect your table from hot platters and plates. Pearl cotton motifs are crocheted over small bone rings then joined to make mats of selected size.

You will need size 5 pearl cotton—two dark green, two dark yellow, three white for larger platter mat, one ball each for smallest mat; a No. 7 steel hook and 65 bone rings 3/4-inch in diameter for large, 19 for small mat. Design No. FV-385. Price 10 cents.

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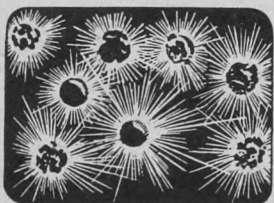
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"Good to the Last Drop" flavor

Lady in Design

Continued from page 78

Glasier was a colorful lumberman working along the St. John many years ago, known as "Main John," a term in use today to denote the "boss." After considerable research, Violet Gillett discovered that Glasier employed Scottish, Irish and Acadian men as river drivers and that each had distinctive clothing. Accordingly, she made a Scottish lumberjack garbed in homespun and wearing a high hat; an Irish doll in suitable garment and a flat, rounded hat with earflaps; and an

Acadian in scarlet coat with a hood and wearing a stocking cap. Her original John Glasier doll now reposes in the collection of the president of the Doll Collectors of America.

The ability to note, assimilate and portray the many and varied aspects of life in her home province has enabled Violet Gillett to be the versatile artist she is today. Her long and special training fitted her for the successful craft business which she has established. It has now developed to a point where she can concentrate most of her time and energy upon design and freelance work for publication.

Graham Cracker Desserts

As a basis for extra delicious desserts, an old standby comes into its own

by ELIZABETH VAN STEENWYK

THE graham cracker, at one time, had a dull, lowly existence serving only as a bedtime snack when dunked in a glass of milk or a soother for a wailing hungry youngster.

But graham crackers have come into their own. They may now be the main ingredient of a spectacular dessert, a dessert that requires little cooking or fussing to make. Only the ingenuity of the cook limits the number of their uses in cakes, puddings, pies, cookies or candy.

Almost everyone is familiar with the graham cracker pie crust. But it is hard to believe that graham crackers form the basis of this first dessert or the marshmallow slice. They are almost good enough to serve as candy.

"Quickies" that every youngster will enjoy include an afternoon snack of a marshmallow broiled on top of a graham cracker in a 350° F. oven for five minutes and served with hot chocolate and, for the school lunch, graham crackers spread with a generous amount of lemon butter or other icing and sprinkled with chopped nuts or coconut.

Graham Cracker Dessert

3 egg whites	10 graham crackers
¼ tsp. salt	¾ c. nuts
½ tsp. baking powder	1 tsp. vanilla
1 c. sugar	Whipped cream

Beat egg whites until stiff; add salt and baking powder. Roll graham crackers with rolling pin. Add sugar, graham crumbs, nuts and vanilla to whites; fold. Pour into lightly greased pie plate. Bake at 350° F. for 30 minutes. Serve with whipped cream.

Graham Layer Pudding

9 to 12 graham crackers, double	½ pt. whipped cream
1 package of favorite pudding	Icing sugar

Prepare a package of your favorite pudding according to directions on the package. Cool. Line the bottom of square baking dish with graham crackers, pour pudding over. Next put a layer of crackers and top with whipped cream. Complete with another layer of crackers and frost with layer of thin icing made of icing sugar and water. Chill until firm.

Marshmallow Slice

½ box graham crackers	½ c. butter
½ c. walnuts	20 marshmallows
½ c. sugar	2 T. coconut
	2 eggs

Break up graham crackers or roll with rolling pin. Add chopped walnuts, quar-

tered marshmallows and coconut. Beat eggs. Cream butter and sugar. Add eggs and bring to a boil. Pour over crumbs. Press into pan. Refrigerate overnight. Ice with butter icing. Serve in inch-square pieces.

Cheese Cake

35 graham crackers	1 c. (less 2 T.) sugar
½ c. butter	1 egg, beaten
2 T. sugar	12 maraschino cherries
½ tsp. vanilla	
1 lb. cream cheese	

Roll crackers to crumbs with rolling pin. Add butter and sugar; rub together. Divide into two parts. Put half in 8-inch pan. Pack. Bake 5 minutes in 350° F. oven. Make filling by blending cheese, sugar and egg well. Add vanilla and cut-up cherries (or crushed pineapple). Blend. Pour over hot crumbs. Top with remaining crumbs, patting down well. Bake 15 to 20 minutes at 350° F. Cool. Refrigerate to set.

Graham Lemon Dessert

12-16 graham crackers	1 tin sweetened condensed milk
2 lemons	3 eggs

Put a layer of cracker crumbs half-inch deep on bottom of a deep pie plate. Grate 1 lemon; squeeze lemons. Add gratings and juice to condensed milk. Beat eggs well. Add to milk mixture. Pour over cracker crumbs. Set in refrigerator overnight. Serve with whipped cream, if desired.

Graham Cracker Roll

12 marshmallows	6 graham crackers
½ c. dates	Sweet cream
½ c. nuts	

Cut marshmallows in quarters; soften over boiling water. Chop dates and nuts. Mix three ingredients with enough sweet cream to hold mixture together. Blend thoroughly and roll into log shape. Refrigerate overnight. Roll in cracker crumbs and slice.

Graham Pie Crust

16 graham crackers, crushed	¼ c. butter
	¼ c. sugar
	1 tsp. cinnamon

Crush crackers, combine with softened butter. Add remaining ingredients. Mix thoroughly. Press firmly to bottom and sides of a 9-inch pie plate. Bake at 400° F. for 5 minutes.

Pineapple Dessert

¾ pkg. graham wafers	¾ c. sugar
½ c. butter	1 egg
1 small can crushed pineapple	½ pint whipping cream
	½ tsp. vanilla

Crush wafers with rolling pin. Place half crumbs in cake tin 8 by 10 inches. Mix together butter, sugar and egg.

Prices Fell Then, Too

THE prices of farm products have always been a matter of great concern to farmers. And right now, Canadian farmers are concerned again about falling prices, as they have been for several years.

In this connection, we received some time ago from Mr. F. V. Sargent, Central Butte, Saskatchewan, a clipping from the Wiltshire Gazette, England, which he thought was at least 25 or 30 years old, and which gave prices for principal farm products, as recorded by his great-great-grandfather and his son, over a period of nearly 70 years, from 1756 to 1822. Thus, 200 years ago the price for wintering cows in a straw yard was eight pence (8d) per week; wheat was 30 shillings (30s) per ton; barley 29-32s per quarter (8 bu.-56 lbs.); oats 20-21s per quarter (8 bu.-40 lbs.). By 1758 wheat was down to 16-21s per sack (4 bu.-63 lbs.), from 32-34s the year before. In 1766, wether lambs were 10s each and ewes 16s each. Fowls were 1s 4d "a couple." In that year, too, wheat in the early part of the season was 22-28s, but in October it was 55-56s per sack.

The years between 1790 and 1812 seemed to have been fairly good. Wheat in 1796 was 48-54s and barley 42-47s. The year 1812 was probably the best year during the entire period. It was a good wheat year and wheat sold for 60-70s. Barley was 69-75s, ewes were worth 41s and lambs 24s to 25s.

By 1815, wheat was down to 26-48s, barley to 26-29s, but ewes and lambs were still selling fairly well. In 1819 wheat was still 25-38s and barley 35s, but ewes were up to 49s and lambs 34-36s.

By 1822, prices were down substantially (10 years after the Selkirk settlers first came to the Red River settlement in what is now Manitoba). Wheat was 20-32s, barley 18-27s, ewes 18-26s, lambs 8-10s, lambs' wool 9d, and flock wool 1s 4d per lb.

Even by 1847, the last entry, John Gee at Chippenham sold 24 sacks of wheat in May at 50s per sack (threshed by the flail), and in August of the same year sold some at 33s per sack, as well as some potatoes at 3s per sack.

(Note: A pound sterling at par value is \$4.88, a shilling 24 cents, a penny two cents. Today, in Canada, a pound is worth \$2.75, a shilling just under 14 cents, and a penny one and one-sixth cents.)

1,700,000 Day-Old Chicks

"THE land we have now runs to about 600 acres—equal to about eight farms of the kind my grandfather tried to make a living on."

The speaker was Manning Ells of Port William, Nova Scotia, and the statement was in reply to a question from The Country Guide. We had called at his headquarters primarily to see his large, round laying houses, at least one of which was able to accommodate 7,500 hens. Ordinarily, visitors were not allowed into these houses,

but it was a slack season and we were able to get inside. All of the feeding is done by conveyor; and quite apart from the house itself, the sight of several thousand hens at work under one roof was impressive.

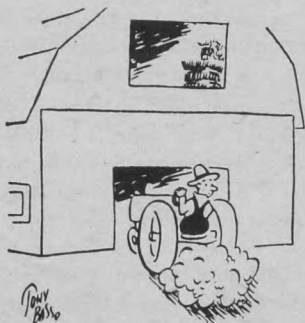
The young man who very kindly showed us around said that the birds then laying were greatly reduced in numbers and were filling in the slack season. In all, there were only 24,000 laying hens on the entire establishment. This was July, but by November the hens we then saw would be cleaned out pretty well and replaced by breeding flocks representing a total of 38,000 layers.

The principal business of the Manning Ells Poultry Farm is the production of hatching eggs; and Mr. Ells and his son specialize in producing white cross-breeds. These are secured by mating Rhode Island Red cocks with Light Sussex hens, to produce red hens and white cocks. The previous year, the farm had hatched 1,700,000 chicks, which seemed like quite a respectable number to us.

This 38,000 laying birds seems like a lot for one poultry establishment. Readers will be interested to know that at Port William also, and not very far from the Ells establishment, was another poultryman, George Chase, with 205,000 laying hens. Curiously enough, Mr. Chase, as the story came to us, started with poultry because he wanted to produce manure for his fruit orchards. His concern before starting in poultry was that he didn't want to lose more than 50 cents per bird. When assured that his loss should hardly amount to that much, he purchased 30,000 chicks from Mr. Ells, some time later coming back for another 30,000. The development of his laying flock to 205,000 hens seems to suggest that the loss couldn't have been very heavy.

To a westerner, the really interesting thing about these establishments was that about 1,000 head of beef cattle were carried by Mr. Chase and about 85 head by Manning Ells. In the latter instance, especially, the beef cattle were a direct outgrowth of the poultry business.

Here is the way it worked out on the Ells farms: "We buy about 95 per cent of the feed used, and all of the grain is western grain. From 24,000 to 38,000 hens on the place the year around produce literally hundreds of loads of manure—I really don't know how much. We found that when we began to put that manure on our land, the growth of grass was so much stronger that we had to put beef cattle on to eat it up. We started with three head and now have 85. What really happens is that we import western fertility in the form of grain, and the manure, as a by-product of the poultry business, supports the beef cattle. Where it will end I don't know."



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see page 41





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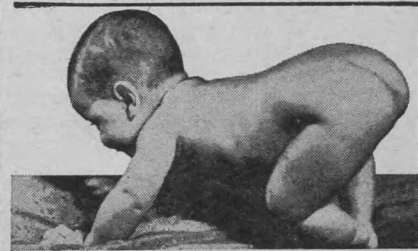
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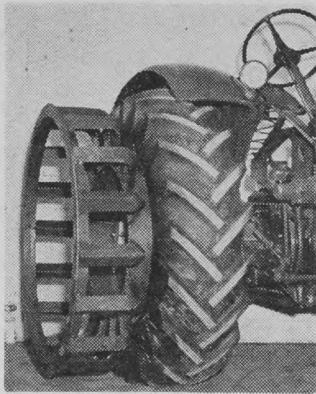
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[Guide photo]

The Shadbolt brothers with their sawmill in operation at Benito, Man. They hope to cut building costs.

Home-Grown Lumber For New Buildings

Tall trees on corners of the farm encouraged these Manitoba brothers to saw their own lumber

GORDON and Russell Shadbolt, farmers at Benito, in north-western Manitoba, bought a sawmill. There is nothing surprising about anyone wanting a sawmill and buying one, but it is an unusual piece of equipment to mix in with plows, disks and combines.

It can fit into a farm program, nevertheless. There are heavy growths of spruce and poplar on the Shadbolt farm—the brothers estimate 70,000 to 80,000 board feet—and they want to do a lot of building. Sawing their own lumber should reduce costs.

This is the given reason for the purchase. There is another. Gordon Shadbolt smiled a little self-consciously when he remarked, "You know, this logging and sawing is kind of fun, too," but his remark demonstrated that, like the rest of us, the Shadbolts are susceptible to the romance of flashing axes, and flying wood chips, the crisp shout of "Timber," and the tearing crash of a stalwart of the forest hurtling earthwards.

Romance can be worn thin by continuous effort on a two-man cross-cut saw. The Shadbolts use saw, wedges and axes for their winter timber harvest. The trees, which range up to and well over 20 inches in diameter, they haul out with a team of horses and a bob sleigh. Sometimes they skid them out with their D-2 Cat.

DURING the winter the pile near the saw grows, in spite of periodic winter sawing. In the pile the timber dries to some extent. After it has been rolled up a ramp and fed through the saw and cut into boards or dimension lumber it is dried some more.

There is no trick to drying spruce. Poplar—and over half the timber on the place is poplar—is quite another matter: if it is not handled carefully it will twist and warp. The boys have one or two techniques for keeping it true. They lay poplar two by four's for a layer, then cross with a layer of one by four's, and cross this with a layer of two by four's, alternately, to a height of several feet. They anchor

the pile with a several-foot-thick layer of spruce, which is less prone to twist. Another method, with large poplar trees, is to saw them into two by eight's, because large dimension lumber offers more resistance to twisting than the smaller dimensions.

"Poplar is just as good as equivalent spruce, but it is hard to work with," commented Russell Shadbolt. It is stringy, and tools must be very sharp, or they will bind in the wood.

THE Shadbolts have no planer. If they want anything planed they take it to Jim Hogg's place, some ten miles north. They plane most of the one-inch lumber, but often don't plane dimension material. If not planed, it is stronger, but for such jobs as framing a building they have to plane, or face the risk of having a "list" in the completed structure. The unplanned lumber may vary in size by as much as a quarter of an inch.

Bush could be bulldozed out and extra acres cultivated. The Shadbolts don't intend to do it. The farm, which they operate in partnership with their father, Charles Shadbolt, has 800 acres broken on the six quarters, and they consider that enough.

Instead, they intend to save their bush. Their plan is to clear out a patch, thin out the young growth, and wait for another crop, which will be quickly ready for the axe. "Quickly," they admit, is a relative term: they calculate that the young growth coming now will be ready to cut in 20 or 30 years' time.

"That sounds like a long time, and it is," commented one of the boys. "At the same time many farmers have rotations that run for eight or ten years when they are growing annual crops. If you look at it that way it's not so long. It looks like good business to us, anyway."

"It's good business and I think it's good farming," suggested his brother. "Not only is it another use for land, but it is diversification, and there is no harm in that."

No one was prepared to challenge the truth of the remarks.—R.H. V

Spring Bull Sales

THE spring bull sales, starting early in March, constitute an important series of farm events. The Calgary Bull Sale, by far the largest, can usually be counted on to produce one or two surprises. This year with 275 fewer bulls than last year, it averaged \$604 for the 784 bulls going through the sale ring, which compared with an average of \$497 for 1,059 head in 1954.

Biggest surprise was the Shorthorn performance, which yielded \$622, the highest breed average of the Sale, for 124 bulls. This compares with \$432 last year. Gaudiest feather in the Shorthorn hat was the all-time record price at the Calgary Sale of \$10,000 for the reserve champion bull of the show, Rothney Goldenrod. This bull went to Claude Gallinger, Edmonton, owner of the famous Killearn herd, and came from the herd of A. R. Cross, Midnapore, who secured an average of \$2,561 for his string of nine bulls.

Angus breeders trimmed their entries from 148 last year, to 84 this year, and raised their average from \$378 to \$524. Top price of \$1,075 was paid by P. Korschuk, Kluny, to James Mantler, Coaldale. Highest average for any herd was \$785 for five bulls contributed by Flint and Flint, New Norway.

Hereford breeders brought out 577 bulls, 177 fewer than last year, to average \$611, as compared with \$534 in 1954. Top price was \$6,200 for the senior champion in the show, which won for Tony Simonet of M. and A. Simonet the coveted Austin Trophy and an all-expenses-paid trip to England. A. T. Hines and Sons, Marwayne, bought the bull.

Seven Hereford breeders each averaged more than \$1,000 for their respective groups of entries. Top place for a full entry of ten bulls went to S. C. Williams, with an average of \$1,141. Top average in any herd went to Simonet, with \$1,741 for six entries.

Shorthorn breeders introduced a new class for the best bull suitable for the use of ranchers. Judged by C. H. McKinnon, Bassano, top place went to Rothney Graduate from the Cross herd, which brought this owner the

Spoonerism: God bless our queer dean (dear queen).

Moray Perpetual Trophy, in addition to \$3,300 from W. A. Staples, Oxbow, Saskatchewan, in the show ring. Staples had also been runner-up for the high-priced Shorthorn.

Grand champion in the Calgary fatstock classes was a Hereford cross-bred beef steer brought out by George M. Bull, Midnapore, at 750 pounds, and selling for \$1.00 a pound.

Edmonton Spring Sale. At the Edmonton Sale 187 Hereford bulls, 97 Shorthorns and 31 Aberdeen-Angus went to the ring to average \$476, \$328 and \$368 respectively. The Hereford average was up \$25, the Shorthorns down \$41, and the Angus up \$24. Highest breed price was \$1,800 for a Hereford bull from Noble

Brothers, Okotoks, sold to LeRoy Bond, Calgary. The grand champion Shorthorn bull from Hugh Sharp, Lacombe, sold to Hugh Eaglesham, Cayley, for \$1,200; and the champion Angus from the University of Alberta, sold for \$800 to M. and M. K. Smith, Talbot. V

Retirement And Appointment

ON March 10, John A. Vallance retired after 12 years as a member of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. As a homesteader and farmer in Saskatchewan, a member of parliament for several years, and later during his membership on the board, he has been a sturdy, aggressive and friendly figure who will long be remembered by those who



Stanley S. Loptson

know him. He has always maintained his interest in farming and still had his Saskatchewan farm at the time of his retirement.

In recent years there has been a persistent demand from farm organizations for continued farm representation on the Board. This has been recognized in the appointment of a successor to Mr. Vallance, Stanley S. Loptson of Bredenbury, Saskatchewan.

Born at Bredenbury, June, 1912, of Icelandic parentage, Mr. Loptson has acquired a considerable business as well as farming experience. Prior to his marriage and purchase of three quarter-sections when he was 22, he had acquired retail hardware and other business experience after leaving public school. Rust in 1935, and drought in 1937, led him into trucking and construction work in search of supplementary revenue. While farming, he opened a hardware business at Bredenbury in 1941, disposing of his interests in 1948. Meanwhile, he acquired his father's eight quarter-sections of land and began to diversify. When appointed to the Board he was carrying about 100 head of cattle and each year raised 1,000 each of turkeys and poultry.

A Lutheran, a Mason, an ex-member of the councils of the R.M. of Saltcoats and of the town of Bredenbury, Mr. Loptson was also elected a director of the United Grain Growers Limited in 1947, in which position he was highly regarded and continued active until his new appointment. V



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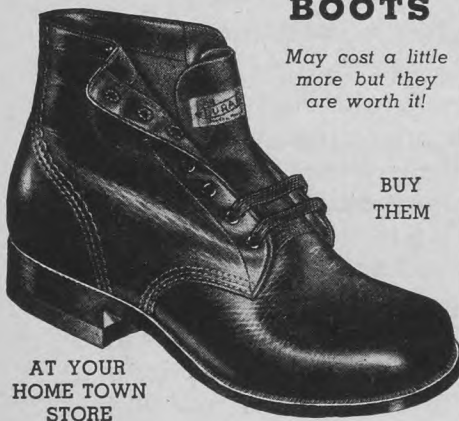
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One Acre And Leghorns

by DON BARON

PAUL BORSTEL, an Alberta plasterer who decided an egg farm offered better prospects than his trade, bought an acre of land in 1952 at the Willingdon town limits. His original flock of 400 birds has now been expanded to 2,500 hens, and their high production of quality hatching eggs, makes him one of the province's most successful poultrymen. Strangely, after the erratic prices of the past few years, which have brought grumbles from many less-solidly established producers, he stoutly maintains that he likes it.

"The poultry business isn't a gamble," he told The Country Guide. "But I couldn't stand the grain production business. It's too risky."

So he continues to farm on his single acre. From a start with his modest savings, he has made the flock pay for his recent overseas trip, for the modern four-room bungalow with indoor plumbing which is now being finished, for a comfortable living, and all this while he pays full market prices for all the feed going into his hungry birds.

Quality is the keynote of his entire operation. "It doesn't take extra work to do a good job," he explains, "and it brings in more money."

"Hatcherymen," says Alberta Poultry Commissioner, Bob McMillan, "fall over themselves trying to get Mr. Borstel's eggs, because the flock is so healthy." Mr. Borstel has equipped himself with a feed mixer (which reduced the 16 hours a week he used to spend mixing feed, to two and one-half, and does a more thorough job as well), a quality egg-washer and grader, and his own candling equipment.

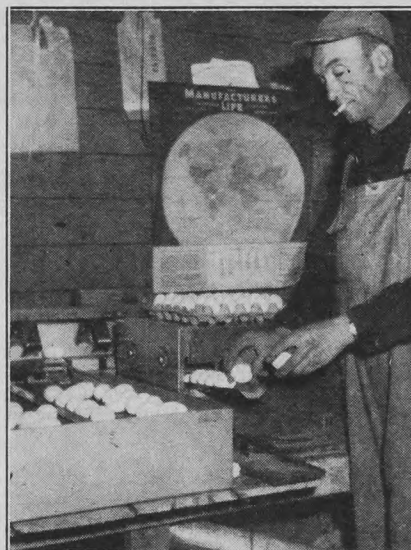
IN developing his poultry operation, one of the best innovations was discovered accidentally. He needed range for the pullets during the first few years, and took them to nearby rangeland which was dotted with poplar bluffs. There, he found the flighty Leghorns taking to the trees for roosting.

"It's natural for birds to roost in trees," he said, "and I noticed them taking a tight feathering, making them very resistant to respiratory diseases."

Now he pastures them on the farm of his brother-in-law, always selecting a clean spot with a grove of trees. Lurking coyotes used to pick off the occasional bird, so he fences a new location each year with two-inch mesh, six-foot woven wire. Mortality among the laying hens coming from this outdoor range, has never been more than eight per cent.

Selling the eggs is just as important as producing them, so he starts early pullets that will be well-grown and ready for the laying pens in late August at six months old. That way he catches the high, fall egg prices. But he keeps a close watch on market reports, studies the supply situation, and when the early winter price slump comes, he is already upping the coarse grain part of the ration to ease their

Poultry profits come from eggs, and this Alberta poultryman has proved it



[Guide photo]
This machine saves much labor, by washing the eggs and finally sorting them by size.

production and bring them back up in body weight. Then, in early January, the hatching season starts. Since his flock, which consists entirely of R.O.P. birds this year, is near the top of the list, he is among the first to start. The good hatching prices usually hold until summer, but he moves the flock out at least a month before the new pullets are ready for the laying pens. This allows time for a clean-up and disinfection of the pens.

TWO buildings house the flock, each with four pens (two up and two down) 20 by 30 feet. Propane heaters, thermostatically controlled, keep the temperature about 45 degrees. Deep litter started with shavings, reduces chores, as does water under pressure from his own well. The home-made self-feeding troughs which require filling only a couple of times a week also cut down the work. Daily chores mean a morning feed of whole oats in a trough at 9:30, and the afternoon wheat feed at 3:30, giving the birds time to get more mash after the grain. Collecting, candling and crating the eggs are also daily jobs. About once a week, the dropping boards under the roosts are cleaned.

Mr. Borstel says that range rearing develops hardy birds, but adds that constant care is what keeps them that way in the laying house. He takes every precaution. Visitors don't get into the buildings for fear of disease, but can look in through the door. Every morning, as he enters the pen, his quick eye scans the dropping boards. If too many feathers have been lost overnight, it may mean trouble, and he must find it fast.

He buys only the best feed, pays farmers the regular Wheat Board prices for it delivered to his door; and when supplementary payments are announced, he forwards equivalent amounts to his suppliers.

All these years he has been looking after his business without help. Six hours' work a day does it now, giving him more time to relax and plan his future operations.

Right now he figures his present operation is big enough—it is providing him with a good living, doesn't require extra help, and pays for necessary equipment. V

Strange Welsh Farm Terms

QUITE apart from words in different languages meaning the same thing, there are some remarkable differences in the farming terms used in Anglo-Saxon countries. Most of us are familiar, at least by hearsay, with the many different accents and dialects to be found in different parts of the British Isles. H. Creighton Jones in a recent issue of The British Farmer, official organ of the National Farmers' Union of England and Wales, gives quite a number of quaint terms used in the Welsh marshes. Here are some of them:

butt—a plot of land
hayment—fence or boundary
glat—gap in a hedge
lezzor or leasow—a pasture field
clos—field near the farmhouse
cockshut—long, rough, steep field
seedness, or sidness—sowing time
tittoring—planting or picking potatoes
toertly—a thriving crop
edgrew—aftermath of hay
aw—an ear of oats
feg—long matted grass
tellif—patch of tangled weeds
best-hus—simple cow shed
cauve kit—small, loose calf pen
clew—pen for ducks or geese
tallant or tallat—a hayloft
frangy—horse is restive
drummel—worn-out horse
keffel—horse useless for any work
moggy—a young calf
nobby—a sucking colt
dacky—a sucking pig
hoost—harsh, dry cough in cattle
pikel—a pitch fork
dunnuk—a manure fork. V

World Champion Cow Eats No Hay

AREPORT comes from England that the new world champion Ayrshire cow, Bridge Daisy 1st, produced 30,143 pounds of milk in 330 days and was still giving 73 pounds per day at the end of the period.

Bridge Daisy comes from a herd of 50 purebred and grade Ayrshires which are said to average well over 10,000 pounds. She was 11 years old at the completion of her test, during which it is reported that she had acetonaemia and a bad attack of milk fever. During this period she went down to 85 pounds a day, but rose later to a top of 111 pounds. She was machine milked twice a day, but hand stripped. During her test she was given no hay whatsoever, and received, instead, 50 pounds daily of first class grass silage.

Bridge Daisy is owned by R. S. Gliddon of Bridge Farm, Williton, Somerset. Here is some of his philosophy:

"Land is like a bank. You can't take out unless you put in, and the paying in for the cows to take out, is done by the sheep. If a cow makes a pound halve it; but for every pound you make on your sheep, double it for the good you can't see." V

Power Packed Menace

Continued from page 13

Supper was at 6:30, and a few minutes after 6:15 Frank set out for home. He was on a field a little over a mile west of the buildings on the next section, and the land between is his. He decided to work his way home around a summerfallow field that lay between the field he was working and the buildings.

A long draw crossed the corner of the field and ended at the road. He planned to cross this draw, go over the road on the hillside and so onto the next field.

The draw had gulleied at one time and Frank had filled it in. The soil was still loose and the gulley was full of weeds and growth. Frank drove in. The front wheels went across, but there was a ridge where the water had once cut, and, instead of climbing, the hind wheels began to spin.

Frank tried it a couple of times, got down, surveyed the situation, unhitched the disk and got back onto the tractor. Nothing to this. He had pulled out an empty tractor lots of times. He'd catch the disk with a logging chain from the other side.

Mrs. Gray was making supper. Frank would be home for his meal in a few minutes. The children had been picking peas, and were shelling them

I want a film that begins with an earthquake and works up to a climax.—Samuel Goldwyn.

for canning in the morning. They never dreamt that father was stepping into a finely set trap, was playing with the muzzle of a cocked and loaded gun.

As Frank climbed back onto the tractor nothing had changed except that the low hitch of the one-way disk was gone. And it had been the pebble under the plate of the carefully laid trap.

Frank pushed the throttle about three-quarters of the way ahead. He slipped the tractor into fourth gear, and let the clutch out. "I wasn't looking for anything to happen. I wasn't ready to throw it out of gear," he said later.

As the clutch came out the engine revved, the hind wheels spun a moment, then took hold, the tractor held and quivered a moment, then in a smooth arc, no break, no hesitation, the front of the tractor lifted, reached the vertical, passed it, and crashed over onto its back.

As the echoes of that crash died away all was still. The fall sun shone down, the wind riffled the growing grass. Mrs. Gray was still making supper, the children were still shelling peas, but father lay unconscious under his tractor, with the gas from the tank bubbling over his shoulder and the acid from the battery running down over his thigh.

In a few minutes Frank came to. If the box of the disk had not caught the cowl of the tractor Frank would never have regained consciousness. As it was, he found, to his surprise, that he was not badly hurt. His right leg

was pinned with the foot pressed in front of the off-tire, his other leg was bent and held by the other fender, the steering wheel was over his right hip joint. The dripping gas and acid were an annoyance, and he gathered up soil and put it on his groin where the acid was falling. From his waist up he could move freely, though his thighs and legs were firmly pinned. Nothing appeared to be broken. His attempts to move enough soil to let him slip out proved futile.

Frank's promptness at turning up for meals shortened his time of stress. As the kitchen clock reached 6:30 and passed it, Mrs. Gray wondered what had become of Frank, stepped outside, could not bear the tractor and took the car and drove down the field. She came to the top of the hill where Frank had been working and saw the tractor overturned in the gully below.

Though shaken by the shock of that sight Mrs. Gray went into action. Following Frank's instructions she drove to a neighbor's for a tractor and chains. The first neighbor wasn't home, but she got the next one. Soon a tractor was there, and so were a number of people. Phone calls had been made and the word was getting around that Frank Gray was pinned under his tractor.

The neighbors soon decided that they did not dare to try to haul the tractor off. If a chain slipped or broke and the tractor crashed back, and Frank had not yet been cleared . . .

Someone went for a spade, and they dug around him. Someone else went for a hacksaw and they sawed off the steering wheel column, and tossed the wheel out of the way. More digging. Frank felt the pressure ease. Finally they slid him out.

"I was able to walk to the car with a little help," said Frank. "At home I got the shakes a bit. Kind of nervous reaction, I guess."

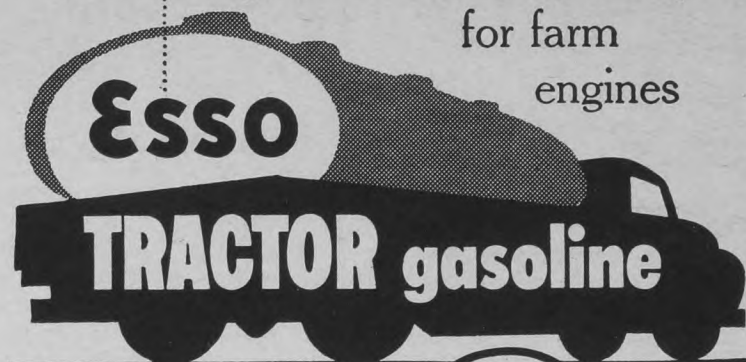
The doctor said that Frank was O.K. He had a lot of bruises. Half a dozen stitches would fix up the cut on his left hand. The acid and gas hadn't done much harm. It looked as if a rib was cracked, but that would be no particular bother after a while. Yes, he could go home. But don't try it again.

"It's a bit funny," Frank said. "I read the article in The Country Guide the next day about tractor safety tests at the Ontario Agricultural College. If I'd read that the day before it might not have happened."

And what did he say about the tractor tipping? He said the same as Jack and Henry: "It happened so dog-gone fast."



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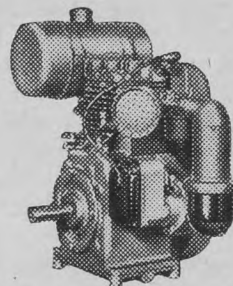
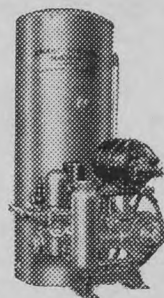
see page 41



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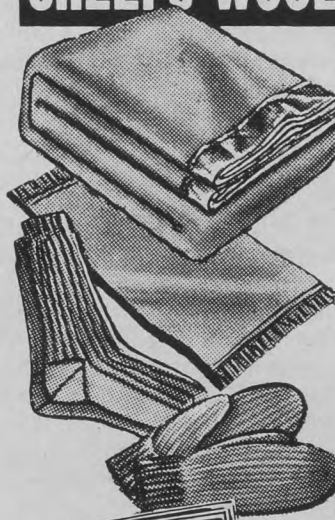


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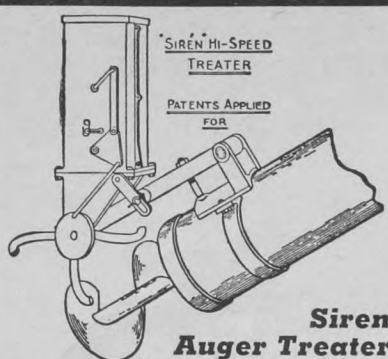
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What Stories Could These Stones Tell?

Who was here before us? Whence came they and how long ago? If these stones could only speak!

by H. H. PITTMAN

THE prairie of Saskatchewan has yielded many traces of former inhabitants. There are districts where archaeological remains are so numerous, that even the most superficial observer cannot fail to be impressed with these links with a past which, although dead, is not very distant.

The great plains are so highly mechanized now, that it is sometimes hard to realize that the stone age, or to be more exact, the later part which we call the Neolithic, lasted almost until yesterday. Weapons of one kind or another, and small artifacts, are probably the commonest finds, but most of them are not ancient from the archaeologist's point of view. A serious searcher is always looking for older specimens and hoping to discover something that will push back the surmised date of the arrival of human beings on this continent.

We know there were mammoth-hunters in the Old World, but so far we are unable to say whether they were here also. This, of course, is not surprising, for early man was a cave-dweller, at least part of the time; and the devastation of the glacial periods could have buried the entrances of many of these shelters, and crushed others out of existence.

Such people, if they were here, would not have ventured far out on the open plains, so that traces of them would be most likely to occur in the more rugged, northern areas. It is hard to believe that the northern part of this vast continent was uninhabited—a waste place—until as recently as the suggested fifteen or twenty thousand years ago, when there is geological proof that those areas once had a much more amenable and pleasant climate than they have today.

Skeletal remains may yet be found, although the search, in suitable or likely places, is unbelievably difficult. At present, practically our only source of knowledge consists of the scattered fragments of stone we find. From these we have built up the story of the past.

IT is only natural that most of our discoveries are obviously post-glacial, and indicate nomadic hunting people; but now and then something turns up, which, even after identification, leaves us with many problems. I have beside me two stones bearing artificial grooves. These were found recently in southeastern Saskatchewan. Unfortunately, the one with the larger grooves has been broken in half; and as the most careful searching has failed to produce the missing portion, the break probably occurred long ago and far away. Both are apparently metal molds, and the specimen with the large grooves bears a strikingly close resemblance to one found in 1936, by the Expedition of the British Museum and British School of Archaeology to northern Syria.

A clue to the use of the second stone is afforded by the late Dr. C. N. Bell's description and picture of a deeply-buried copper pothook he once discovered.

Who made the molds? If they were used for copper how is it that they were found so far from any known out-cropping of this metal? Do they, by any chance, provide a link between the Old and New Worlds?

I have two other stones found in southeastern Saskatchewan, and as far as I can ascertain, only occurring in this district. One is of grey granite, and the other is of a hard green stone; and both are for grinding. Kneel behind one and the well-made handhold shows at once how the stone was used. But by whom? Their weight suggests a permanent encampment and the use of seeds or grain. Farther south, where corn was cultivated, they would not be out of place, but is anything known of early agriculture in Saskatchewan, or of the importation of corn? These two stones are excellent specimens and I have found parts of several more, some of red granite so old that it was disintegrating.

All of those made of granite had a vee-shaped cleft at the back, which materially helps in the identification of broken pieces. Somewhat similarly shaped stones were used in India about 70 years ago, but African specimens I have seen did not have the well-made hand-grip.

THE large triangular stone in the photograph may be a link with a very early race of people, a surmise based solely upon its weight and primitive craftsmanship. A crude, but definitely artificial, handhold is directly opposite a natural depression in the other side of a triangular stone weighing 62 pounds, apparently to permit it being used for crushing things. The depressions are not deep enough to hold a thong or rope, so the stone was probably held in the hands of someone kneeling. I suggest that it could have been used to crack mammoth bones to get the marrow, for I cannot think of any purpose for which the Indians would have needed such a heavy implement, but there may be another explanation.

A small specimen brought to me for identification was found at a depth of eight feet in southeastern Saskatchewan. At first it was supposed to bear a merely accidental resemblance to an animal's head, until it was noticed that the depression looking like an eye, was square and apparently artificial. Is this a portion of an object used in the ceremonies preceding a hunting expedition to invite or invoke success? This seems quite possible, but again the question arises, by whom?

I have sometimes thought that prolonged and careful search from the air might reveal traces of a trail from the northwest; not a trail in the modern acceptance of the word, but



[Author's photos.]

Top: A stone grinder, of hard, green stone. Center: A stone metal mold apparently for hook-making. Bottom: A 28-lb. granite grinding stone.

a broad pathway perhaps a mile or more wide, possibly through valleys and approaching rivers at their widest and therefore shallowest spots, along which individuals, parties or even tribes entering the northland could have travelled through the most rugged areas. If the earliest people came that way, their coming was probably not all at once, but could have extended over a very long period. A possibility that would solve many problems is that there may have been travel in both directions! Supposition, of course, but some imagination is necessary in an attempt to reconstruct the past, until we can unearth the facts and understand the stories the stones would tell if they could speak. V

Liquid Fertilizers

A NOTE from the Alberta Department of Agriculture not long ago called attention to a conclusion reached by the Alberta Advisory Fertilizer Committee, when it met to discuss liquid fertilizers which were being advertised in the province.

G. R. Sterling, secretary of the Committee, reports that the data from all of the Alberta trials using liquid fertilizers on cereals were examined, and the Committee concluded that "there was no evidence of beneficial effect from the use of such materials in the tests concerned." They also found that "similar results were obtained by the fertilizer committees in Manitoba and Saskatchewan."

The Alberta department note also commented as follows: "Tests have been conducted in the United States using this type of fertilizer on crops similar to those grown in Alberta, and others. They have not found this method to be an economical means of fertilization of the cereal crops we are concerned with."

A Range Flock And Grain Farm

MUCH of the feed eaten by the 900-ewe range flock of Ron Tiffin at Hussar, Alberta, would be wasted without the sheep. With 18 sections of land (most of it rented out) in this newly developed grain country, he can provide plenty of grazing space. Sheep can make good use of it, and with a good shepherd, Bill Valanack, looking after them, they thrive in outdoor conditions.

After lambing, they range on native pasture until mid-August when the first crops are off. Then they go on stubble. They pick over barley, oat, wheat, or flax land, the shepherd directing them from one field to another, to keep them from over-feeding on any one grain. The flock will usually graze out until Christmas, but this year the weather held well into January.

Then they come in to the farm buildings, grazing out daily from there, if the weather is fit. Supplemental hay keeps them healthy right up to lambing.

Last year, the Tiffin flock lambed in March. This year he is setting it back a month, hoping to get more value from the spring grass. He figures the lambs will make better use of the heavy flow of milk when the ewes get out to pasture.—D.R.B.

Milkmaids On Request

A UNIQUE scheme was started two or three years ago in a village in Suffolk, England, to service the dairy farms of the area. John Burden noted the fact that dairy farmers, like most other people, have to meet emergencies from time to time, and also that they themselves must be on the job day in and day out. He thought up the idea of developing a panel of workers, who could be called on when needed, by individual dairymen.

He employs a staff of about 40 men and women, who are willing to go away to any farm in the country at a moment's notice. In some ways this development is as revolutionary as the coming of the tractor or combine.

As time went on, more and more farmers began sending to the Relief Milking Service for assistance. Now the telephone in his office is likely to ring at any hour of the day or night, and he has workers in all parts of Britain. A chart on the wall shows where every member of the staff is working which may be in a herd of three cows, or 500. Burden tries to choose men or girls with experience of both hand and machine milking, and who are sociable enough to mix well and fit in on a strange farm.

An Oak In an Orange

by ROLAND BLACKBURN

BY using an orange as a flower-pot, you can grow an oak tree in it that will live over ten years and will be an exact diminutive replica of a gnarled old oak. As a decoration for window, mantel or sideboard the oak-in-an-orange is unusual and intriguing.

The tree is quite easy to cultivate, the technique being entirely a matter of checking root growth.

Choose a good firm orange, cut a hole in the top about an inch in diameter and carefully scoop out all juice and pulp. This can be done easily with the curved blade of a grapefruit knife.

Now prepare a compost of bulb fibre, with a little loam to bind it together, add a small piece of charcoal and fill the empty orange with the mixture.

A sound acorn should be planted inside the orange at a depth of about

an inch and a half. Newly fallen acorns, gathered in the autumn, will begin to germinate in the spring. Plant the acorn in the orange immediately, but since not all acorns can be depended upon to germinate, it is best to insure against disappointment by gathering several, planting them in a box of fibre and loam mixture for the winter, and then transplanting the likeliest specimens in the spring.

Once the seedling is firmly bedded in its new home, and the orange placed upright on a sunny window-sill, roots will soon grow quickly. In a matter of weeks they will push

through the peel, and should be cut off as they appear.

After about two years they will cease growing out. The oak has then reached its full height and begins to "age." Water it through the hole regularly but gently, and if the filling has been well packed in, its moist content will keep the orange in good condition. A slight shrinking will only help to close up the holes made by the tiny roots, after which the peel can be varnished for preservation and appearance.

With occasional watering and ordinary care the little oak tree will live for ten or 15 years.

B.F. Goodrich

—the inventor of Tubeless Tires, answers your questions about them

Q. Just how is the Tubeless different from regular tires?

A. At a glance they look alike. The basic difference is that the Tubeless needs no inner tube to hold air.

Q. Aren't the new Tubeless Tires something like the old bicycle tires?

A. Far from it. The old bike tire was a complete ring of rubber, hollow on the inside, like a hose. The only opening was for the valve stem. The new Tubeless is open between the beads, the same as tires with tubes. The wheel rim seals off the air chamber.

Q. What holds the air in?

A. A series of concentric rubber ridges around the outer bead that press against the rim flange. Plus an inner liner of special rubber, bonded to the tire, through which no air can seep.

Q. What holds the Tubeless on the rim?

A. The same thing that holds a regular tire and tube to the rim: air pressure. The inner tube has nothing to do with it. A Tubeless Tire hugs the rim even more firmly than a regular tire, due to its rim-seal ridges.

Q. What are the Tubeless advantages?

A. By eliminating the inner tube, it eliminates the source of most tire troubles. It's the inner tube that is subject to puncture flats and blowouts.

Q. Who invented Tubeless Tires?

A. B. F. Goodrich. Today, the whole tire industry is switching to Tubeless Tires, following the pioneering lead of B. F. Goodrich. A tire that would need no inner tube has always been the goal of tire and auto men. But nobody before was able to make a tubeless hold air permanently and deliver full mileage in service. Finally, B. F. Goodrich, with new concepts of design and new man-made rubbers, solved the problem. In 1947, B. F. Goodrich announced the first successful Tubeless passenger car tire. Over 6 years ago it went on sale.

Q. Could I put Tubeless Tires on my present car?

A. You bet! They fit your standard wheels. One exception is wire wheels where the spoke holes aren't airtight. No extras to buy. They're easier to mount than regular tires when rims are in good condition.

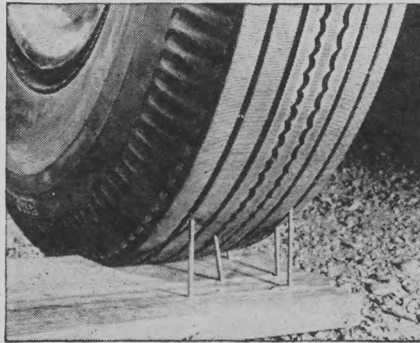
Q. Are all Tubeless Tires alike?

A. Not at all. For instance, B. F. Goodrich makes two types: 1) The SAFETYLINER, which costs no more than a regular tire-and-tube, and comes on new cars as standard equipment. You can buy it for your present car from your B. F. Goodrich retailer. 2) The LIFE-SAVER, that seals punctures permanently.

Q. Are Tubeless Tires "puncture proof?"

A. Any tire can be penetrated by a nail. If the tire has a tube, it quickly goes flat. If it's a B. F. Goodrich SAFETYLINER, the standard Tubeless Tire, loss of air is retarded. That's because the patented inner liner is not stretched, as a tube is, when the tire is inflated. It tends to grasp a puncturing object tightly and will hold air for a considerable time while the puncturing object remains in the tire. You have time to go to a service station, where small punctures can be repaired without even taking the tire from the wheel.

On the other hand, if it's a B. F. Goodrich LIFE-SAVER Tubeless Tire (below), no puncture repairs are needed. LIFE-SAVER seals its own punctures with a patented sealant under the tread, nail in or out. The



self-sealing repair is instant, automatic, permanent.

Q. What about blowouts?

A. Because a Tubeless Tire is its own air container, with no inner tube to be pinched if the tire is damaged, it doesn't blow out suddenly from a bruise break like a tire and tube.

If a bruise weakness develops in the tire, it takes the form of a slow leak in the special liner which is a patented feature of the B. F. Goodrich Tubeless Tire. A dangerous bruise blowout becomes a safe s-s-slowout.

Q. Do Tubeless Tires last as long as tires with tubes?

A. Longer! On the average, B. F. Goodrich Tubeless Tires give about 10% more tread wear than tube-type tires of identical construction and design. That's because the Tubeless is lighter, more flexible.

Q. Can they be repaired? Recapped?

A. Any repair that can be made on a tube-type tire can be made on a B. F. Goodrich Tubeless Tire. And they can be recapped just as easily as regular tires. In general, it's easier to service a Tubeless Tire than a regular one, because there's no tube to fuss with.

Q. How much do they cost, and where can I get them?

A. Some Tubeless Tires are in the premium price class. But not the B. F. Goodrich SAFETYLINER.

It costs no more than a regular tire and tube!

The B. F. Goodrich LIFE-SAVER, with patented puncture sealing and an extra manufacturing step that gives caterpillar-action skid protection, costs a little more but gives still more safety.

More than 6 million B. F. Goodrich Tubeless Tires have been sold. They have been proved in over 60 billion miles of service. Only B. F. Goodrich has a six-year lead in use and proof. Only B. F. Goodrich has over 30,000 retailers Tubeless-trained to serve you in Canada and the United States. Find the nearest retailer in the Yellow Pages under the listing "Tires—B. F. Goodrich." Low down payment puts a set on your car. Convenient terms.

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WINNIPEG CANADA

Dairying on the Regina Plains

IN 1951, Bill Hanley, who farms on the northern edge of Regina city, watched 181 head of dairy cattle—his entire herd—marched back to a huge dugout on his farm, where they were shot and buried. A lifetime of work was buried there, and Mr. Hanley, with 1,200 fertile acres yielding a good living at the much easier job of grain farming, had every right to decide to take things easier. He could pocket his money and relax.

He had, however, a good fluid milk contract with the Grey Nuns Hospital. He also had \$1,600 invested in a pasteurizer, which enabled him to deliver fresh milk to the hospital a full 24 hours sooner than any city dairy could do. The Grey Nuns asked him to get another herd, and when the quarantine was lifted he set out to find more cows. He bought a herd of purebred Guernseys, and another group of Holsteins. Although his herd now numbers only about 60 cows, the 40 that are milking, give him 20 cans of milk a day. Half of it is pasteurized for the hospital, and the rest for a restaurant in the city, and a creamery.

In making his herd produce, Mr. Hanley uses some tricks that many dairymen wouldn't even consider. For example, the cows are fed in the stable both winter and summer, and are allowed out on grass only for a couple of months in midsummer. Even then the cows can only graze for a few hours on a field of native grass near the barn. It's high in mineral, he points out, and makes up for the brewer's grains he feeds.

He feeds sheaf-oats twice a day and hay once a day. This he buys and puts up on a neighboring farm. Twice a day the cows get individual portions of chop (two parts barley and one part oats), with a handful of 32-per-cent supplement, according to need.

This dairyman doesn't stint on labor either, believing that herd health is the important factor. Once, when a man tried to handle three milking machines, mastitis appeared. Now, with two milkers, the man can go through the herd in 90 minutes, and the disease is almost unknown. He gets assistance, too, in feeding the cows and hauling cans to the milk house.

Mr. Hanley believes that grain farming and dairying go well together. It provides use for the straw and manure to keep the land productive. It is also the kind of operation where there is always income and a job for the hired help. He is too much of a dairyman to give it up.—D.R.B.



[Guide photo]
Bill Hanley examines brewer's grains self-fed in the yard.

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no matter how big or how wealthy an advertiser, he cannot afford to advertise a poor quality product. The advertiser's name or his brand on a product is your assurance that satisfaction is guaranteed.

The Country Boy and Girl



WHEN the first sign of spring weather comes along we hurry outside to play our old favorite games again—hopscotch, baseball, marbles, skipping games and, of course, hide-and-go-seek. The old swing that has hung stiff and frozen all winter now comes to life and takes us sailing through the air.

Here's a game you will have fun playing with your friends. It's called *Chicken Fight*, and any number of players over four can play it. The players are lined up in two lines of the same number, facing each other. Each pair is given a number (that is, there will be a number one in each line of players, and a number two in each line and so on until the end of the line). The leader then calls out a number, let us say number four. The two players with this number come forward between the lines and holding one foot up with one hand and putting the other hand behind their backs, they hop around close to each other, trying all the time to make the other player put his foot down on the ground. They may not touch each other with their hands but they can bump each other with their shoulders. The player who puts his foot down first loses and the other side scores one point. Now a second number is called and two more players come out to chicken fight in the same way. The game continues until each pair of players has had a turn and the team with the most points is the winner.

Ann Sankey

Easter Eggs

by Mary Grannan

ONCE upon an April day, long, long ago, a little boy walked along the King's Highway, toward the market place. He walked very carefully over the cobblestones, because he carried with him two baskets of fresh eggs. He liked to go to the market place.

When he reached the flower stand that morning, there was great excitement. It was apparent that the old lady who sold the flowers had news.

"Have you heard, Timmy?" she said, when the little boy reached her side.

The fish vendor laughed. "I can tell by the look on his face that he has not heard. Tell him, Annie!"

Timmy set down his baskets, and turned to the smiling old lady. "Please tell me, Annie."

Annie smiled, proudly. As the bearer of the great news, she had unusual importance. She had heard about it that morning early, when she had carried fresh violets to the royal kitchen of the castle on the hill. Timmy waited patiently. He knew better than to try to hurry old Annie.

"Well," said the old lady, at last, "the Easter Festival in the village square falls on the birthday of Her Royal Highness, Marietta. The little Princess has asked that she might join us in our festivities, and His Majesty has said 'yes.'"

Timmy beamed with delight. He had long wished to see the little princess. He had heard that she was very beautiful and full of fun and laughter.

"Aren't you going to say anything, Timmy?" asked the fish vendor.

"Yes," laughed Timmy. "I'm going to say, 'excuse me. I'm going to sell my eggs, so that I may hurry home and tell my mother the wonderful news!'"

"We all should get back to work," said old Annie, and began to call: "Fresh flowers here, fresh flowers for you, daffodils yellow and violets blue! Fresh flowers!"

Timmy sold his eggs quickly, and started once more over the cobblestones and along the King's Highway. "Mama," he said when he entered the kitchen, "I have the most wonderful news. Her Royal Highness, Princess Marietta is coming to the Festival. It is her birthday, and Mama, it is my birthday too, and because of that, I would like to give her a gift. What could I give to Marietta?"

Timmy's mother shook her head. "I'm afraid we have nothing worthy of a princess, Timmy," she said. "All we have of value are our hens and our eggs, and I'm sure Her Royal Highness would want neither."

Timmy said, "I'm going to the magic glen."

Timmy's mother laughed. "Son," she said, "I know you've heard that old story of magic in the glen back of our woodlot, but I've lived a great many years more than you, and I've yet to see any of its enchantment."

"That's because you've never really believed in it, Mama. I believe in it, and I'm going to go to the magic glen, and I'm going to find the most beautiful gift in the world for the princess," said Timmy.

That afternoon, when his chores were finished, the little boy set off for the magic glen beyond the forest. He had no sooner stepped into the clearing than he met a rabbit.

"Hello, Little Rabbit," said Timmy. "I've come to find a gift for a princess. Can you help me?"

To Timmy's amazement, the rabbit said, "Yes, I can help you."

"Oh," Timmy gasped, "you can talk."

"Why not? I'm a magic rabbit. Why are you surprised? You came here believing, didn't you?"

Timmy nodded his head, and sat down in the tall grass beside the rabbit, and told the whole story. "And now you see, Rabbit, why I would like to give Marietta a beautiful present. Will you please show me where I might find something?"

"There is nothing here but magic," said the rabbit. "You must bring something to me, and I shall make it more beautiful."

Timmy's face fell. "But I have nothing to bring," he said, sadly. "I'm a poor peasant boy. All I have of value is eggs."

"Bring eggs," said the bunny. "Bring them early, on Festival Day. You will have a wonderful and beautiful gift for Her Majesty."

Timmy believed, and on Festival Day he carried a yellow basket of fresh white eggs to the glen. The rabbit was waiting at the edge of the forest. "See," he said to Timmy, pointing toward the sky, "A rainbow! Give me your eggs."

Carrying the eggs in their basket to the foot of the rainbow, the little rabbit climbed up the bridge of color. Timmy watched as the bunny hopped along the colored arch in the sky. When the rabbit returned, he set the basket at Timmy's feet. "There," he said, "is your gift for the Princess."

"Rainbow eggs!" cried Timmy. "Red, orange, yellow, blue, green and violet!"

Such eggs have never been seen in this world before."

The King said the same thing, when a few hours later Timmy placed his gift at the feet of the little princess. "Such eggs," said His Majesty, "have never been seen in this world before. And I do hereby decree, that from this day forward, we shall color eggs at Easter time."

The custom spread, and now over all the world there are colored eggs at Easter. And it all began, as you very well know, once upon an April day, long, long ago, in a market place.

Poetic Baking

*A poem sprang up in my heart,
But no matter how I'd try,
I couldn't make it rhyme,
So I made a cherry pie.*

*When the pie was sampled,
The remarks were very terse.
The crust was just as faulty
As the rhythm of my verse.*

—EFFIE BUTLER.

Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors

No. 38 in series—by CLARENCE TILLENUS



WHEN the raucous cawing of the returning crows fills the air and the woods resound to the purling tinkle of the water running out from under the shrinking snowdrifts, it is hard indeed to stay indoors. And why should you? The snow that through the winter lay knee-deep and made every step a struggle is now as grainy and loose as sand. It falls away at a touch: one can walk anywhere in the woods—at the cost of some dampness from the knees down, of course.

And where the melting water has cut the snow away from beneath, wonderful patterns of dark water and white snow appear everywhere in the woods. Stop for a moment and consider this little brook where it winds in and out among the snow and willow clumps. Move back and forth until

the composition pleases you. On a mild, overcast day such as we often have in spring, there are no real shadows. Everything seems a design in dark brown, purple and white, and you can make a study for a striking picture by sketching quickly the pattern you want in black and white silhouette.

Add to this your carefully observed written notes on the color of the water, the color of the willows, the color of the sky as contrasted with the snow and the water . . . then go straight home and paint a picture. Maybe you won't get what you want. Try it again. If you have really felt the scene, you will get it eventually. When you do, and other people feel it too—you will have a work of art.

THE Country GUIDE

with which is incorporated

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER and FARM and HOME
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VOL. LXXIV WINNIPEG, APRIL, 1955 No. 4

New GATT?

THE 34 contracting countries who have been adherents of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), completed negotiations for a two-and-a-half-year renewal of the Agreement as from June 30, this year, after four months and 14 days of debate at Geneva, Switzerland.

The result of the negotiations was a disappointment to Canada. It was a disappointment to farmers and farm organizations, as indeed it must have been to all political parties represented in parliament. The meeting was not valueless, however. It did agree to recommend to the 34 governments concerned, a renewal until January 1, 1958, of the tariff concessions already made under GATT, and automatic renewals, thereafter, every three years, unless member countries either withdraw or re-negotiate individual tariff questions before the three-year period is up. The meeting also recommended the creation of a new international organization, which would be called the Organization for Trade Co-operation, and would administer the tariff concessions and trade rules arranged under GATT. It likewise worked out special arrangements within GATT, which would apply to underdeveloped countries in Latin America and Asia that are not in a position to participate fully in trade barrier reductions. It also agreed on a procedure intended to gradually eliminate certain basic or "core" restrictions that are likely to remain after overseas countries work themselves out of present currency and exchange difficulties.

Canada's principal concern at Geneva was to eliminate the quota restrictions imposed by the United States in defiance of GATT rules. In this she lost out. The result of all the discussion was to give the United States a "waiver" to do as she sees fit. Under a new Agreement, the right of the American government to impose quantity restrictions against the agricultural products of other countries, including Canada, would be established. It may be exercised at any time imports of agricultural products from other countries interfere with U.S. farm price-support legislation.

There was, as a matter of fact, little else that could have been done, because there was little or no hope that the Congress would ever approve of the Agreement otherwise. Protests at Geneva, though vigorous and frequent, were almost certain to be, and were, of no avail. Canada still smarts under the quotas imposed on our dairy products, oats and barley. We still smart under the wild splurge of increased wheat acreages, which contributed so much to the current wheat surplus. Having said all of this, we can go right on smarting until we get used to the feeling, as long as the see-saw continues in the Congress between Republican addiction to tariffs and Democratic addiction to high, fixed price supports. Canada is reported to have received assurances from Washington that the new waiver will be used fairly, so as not to prejudice Canada's trade interests unduly.

Meanwhile, as this is written, the tug-of-war is on in Congress as to whether the new Agreement will be supported by the United States. Senators are very jealous of congressional rights in the matter of tariff provisions. The executive arm of the government—the president—is known to favor the encouragement of freer international trade. It seems reasonable to hope, if not to expect, that the Agreement will be endorsed. Meanwhile, Ottawa probably will not be in a hurry to endorse it until the smoke has cleared away at Washington. Actually, Canada cannot afford to reject an international trade agreement that shows at least some promise of moving a little farther toward the goal of freer world trade. V

Saskatchewan Commission Reports

ON March 18, the Royal Commission on Agriculture and Rural Life, appointed by the Saskatchewan Government by Order-in-Council dated October 31, 1953, issued news release No. 60. It announced the tabling in the legislature of the first of 15 reports. By the end of the month two others in the series were tabled, and appearing in processed, double-spaced, typewritten form, the three volumes run to 178, 273 and 187 pages respectively, or 638 pages in all. An impressive beginning, surely!

Fortunately for the ordinary reader, who cannot be expected to bring to the reading of these reports the same monumental care exhibited by those who prepared them, popular summaries of each report, except the first, are to be made available. In addition, the final report of the series will bring together all of the conclusions and recommendations of the Commission. That these may be expected to be numerous is suggested by the fact that the Commission was charged with an investigation into all aspects of rural life, and because the third report, which deals with farm credit, contains no less than 42 conclusions and 22 recommendations. The succeeding 12 reports, it should be added, are to appear within the next six or eight months.

In as much as only the third report contains recommendations, the supporting data for, and the discussion of which are not yet in hand, no useful comment can be made here as to their ultimate usefulness and value. The first report deals only with the scope and character of the investigation, and the second with mechanization and farm costs. What does tend to lend authority to, and the promise of wisdom from, the work of the Commission is the fact that 17,000 individuals in the province were encouraged to participate directly in the preparation of briefs, and in public discussions of all aspects of agriculture and rural life. Moreover, the Commission staff either personally interviewed, or secured completed questionnaires from 3,500 residents. The Commission received 176 briefs from individual communities, and an additional 236 briefs from provincial organizations, agencies and individuals. All of this lends credence to the statement accompanying the first report, that the work of the Commission is believed to have constituted "one of the most extensive investigations of agricultural problems ever undertaken in Canada." Certainly, if careful planning, hard conscientious work in carrying it out, an orderly approach to the final task of making its recommendations, and a persistent attempt to consult the rural people of Saskatchewan as to their problems and opinions have had any value in fortifying the judgment of the commissioners themselves, their pronouncements should prove valuable to the government and people of Saskatchewan. Moreover, if past experience is anything like a sure guide, it does not require the implementation of every recommendation of a royal commission, to justify its existence. V

Agriculture's Share

FARMERS are all too familiar with the fact that there has been a marked tendency for net farm income in Canada to drop, since 1948. Last year delivered the final and convincing punch. Under the circumstances it is only natural that talk should be revived about the need for "a fair share of the national income" for agriculture.

Just what is meant by this phrase is seldom, if ever, made clear. To some people, the idea appears to mean that governments, chiefly Ottawa, should in some way control the net income of Canada's entire working force, and parcel it out each year so that agriculture would receive a portion approximately equal to its share of the total population. Sometimes this idea seems to be used interchangeably with the term "parity." Parity, in its simplest sense, means equality. But equality of what? Opportunity, money, prices, education, intelligence, standard of living?

Many people believe that a fair-share, or parity, relationship for agriculture can be achieved through

government supported farm prices. Such an idea is clearly a mistaken one. The United States and Britain have approached this problem in different ways, and Canada, so far, in a still different way. In the United States a system of government price supports, based definitely on the idea of parity prices, has been in effect for nearly 20 years. In Britain, which does not grow enough farm products to feed her population, direct subsidies are paid on such items as fertilizers, calf feeding, pig feeding and so on; and in addition, annual price reviews precede guaranteed forward prices. In Canada we have, on the one hand, the Canadian Wheat Board as the central selling agency for all wheat sold from prairie farms, and on the other the Agricultural Prices Support Board, which furnishes price supports for individual farm products, with a view to maintaining a fair relationship between farm prices and costs.

The long period of parity-based supports in the United States has unfortunately not produced what many people would regard as a fair share of U.S. national income. This, despite the fact that some major products have been supported at 100 per cent of parity and others at a fixed 90 per cent; and that these supports have resulted in incentive prices and the piling up of very large surpluses of several important farm products. It is true that more than half of U.S. farm cash income is not from price-supported products: nevertheless, the U.S. farm family is commonly regarded as being more generously assisted than the Canadian farm family.

The fact is that notwithstanding the generosity of the Congress, the average U.S. farm family received an average personal income in 1953 which was only 58 per cent as much as the personal income of the average non-farm family. The 13 per cent of all U.S. families who lived on farms received only seven per cent of the personal income of all families. Even if the lower third of all farm families are eliminated from the picture, the remaining 3.5 million U.S. farm families still received average personal incomes which were \$1,000 less per family than the average personal incomes of all non-farm families.

Is this to be considered a fair share of the national income? Perhaps farmers should reconsider their use of this phrase, and examine it more closely with a view to finding out whether it is a very meaningful or useful term. V

Butter Support Unchanged

THE Federal Government announced on the 18th of last month that the existing support price for butter would be continued for one more year, or until April 30, 1956. This appears to be something of a compromise between the views of those who were urging that the guarantee be renewed without question, probably for another two-year period, and those who feel that the prospective surplus on May 1, over and above the amount needed to keep the pipe-line filled, will be dangerously large.

The government, no doubt, was influenced to some extent by the fact that farm prices generally have been dropping, and by the additional fact that the butter support price has very definitely been of advantage to consumers, in that the housewife has been guaranteed an adequate supply of butter at prices which have remained steady throughout the year.

As matters stand now, the government has offered butter to some 1,500 public institutions at a price 21 cents below its usual selling price of 61 cents per pound. No one, as far as we are aware, expects this reduced price to eat very far into the accumulated surplus. The offer may, however, make it possible—and more palatable to parliament—to offer any remaining bothersome surplus on the export market, at a more or less similar price. By about the first of September, the Agricultural Prices Support Board will know whether to cease worrying about a butter surplus, or to begin worrying a little harder. V



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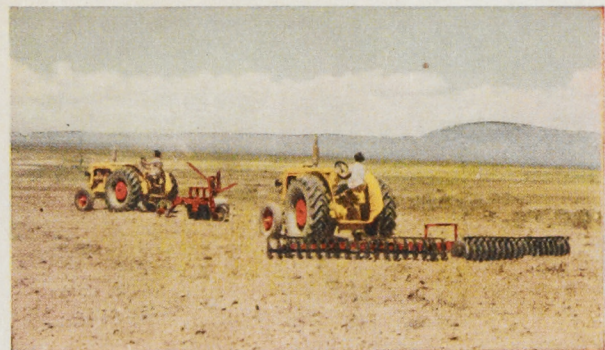
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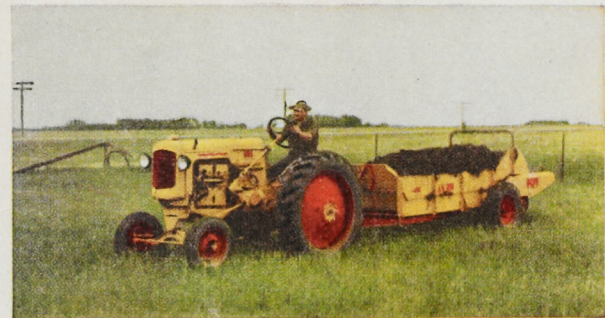
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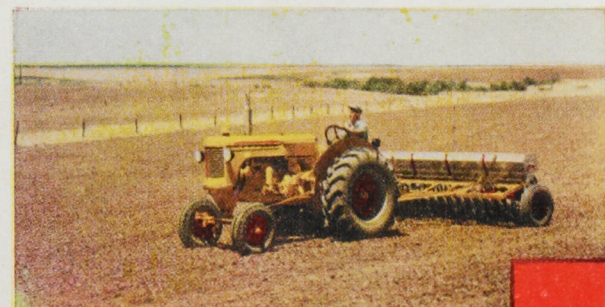
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factors in the establishment of an empire that stretched from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi, down to the Gulf of Mexico, west to the Rockies, and north to Hudson Bay. He was the first white fur-trader on the rivers and lakes north and west of Quebec. He made it possible for men like Louis Hebert and Abraham Martin, the pioneer farmers, along with a colony of a hundred, to become permanent citizens of Canada . . . the first enduring population of the Dominion of Canada.

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MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE builds for the future of your fields!

As the "First Canadian" must have seen the *fields of the future* . . . Minneapolis-Moline modern machinery helps you build the *future of your fields*. With MM equipment you do *more* than get the *most* out of your land at the *lowest possible cost*. Backed by MM machines, you *own* the power and the tools to *boost* your harvest while you *conserve* your soil.

Look at the MM Wheatland Disc Plows . . . taking up to ten-foot cuts out of the land in one fast trip, turning over the soil in a manner that conserves moisture, holds down run-offs, builds protection against blowing winds by using the natural grasses to help hold the topsoil. Look at the MM subsoilers . . . opening the earth to loosen root areas, allowing moisture to get down where it pays you best. See the accurate, dependable Moline-Monitor Grain Drills with sloping ends that allow cost-cutting three-drill hook-ups.

Get the facts on the MM Bale-O-Matic, one-man balers, that let you pick up, bale, and drop bales without ever changing gear or stopping your tractor. Demand profit details on the MM Harvesters that are built to give you the lowest cost harvest per bushel, per acre, per dollar invested.

Look at the power-packed MM Tractors . . . from the mighty 4-5 plow Model G down to the rugged, 1-plow Model V. *Compare* them for profit-power, *test* them for economy, *measure* their performance. No matter *how* you measure a tractor's value, you'll see that the tractors with the big "MM" are built with your *top profits* and *bottom costs* in mind.

Now, look again—at your costs, at your profit picture, to the future of your fields! On every count—costs, profits, the conservation of your soil . . . you're *sure* with Minneapolis-Moline.

Quality Control IN MM FACTORIES ASSURES DEPENDABLE PERFORMANCE IN THE FIELD

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